

T H E

# English School-master;

Teaching all

His Scholars, of what Age soever, the most

Easy, short, and perfect order of distinct

READING, and true WRITING

Our ENGLISH TONGUE,

That hath ever yet been known, or published by any.

And further also,

Teacheth a direct course how any unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else-where hear or read; and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; And generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the *English* Speech; so that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit for his Letters to the *Grammar-School*, for an *Apprentice*, or any other private use, so far as concerneth *English*: And therefore it is made not only for children, though the first be meer childish for them, but also for all other, especially for those that are ignorant in the *Latin* Tongue.

In the next Page the *School-master* hangeth forth his Table to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief Commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill.

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By *Edward Coot* Master of the Free-School in *St. Edmonds-Bury*.

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*Perused and approved by publick Authority; and now the 42th time Printed, with certain Copies to write by, added at the end of the Book.*

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*Dublin*, Printed by *Andrew Crooke* at his Printing-House  
in *Skinner-Row*. 1684.

THE

# English School-master:

Teaching all

His Scholars of what Age, sex, the most

With their own proper order of things

## READING, and true WRITING

ON THE ENGLISH TONGUE

As it is now known or published by any

And the like also

For as much as it is now known how any unskilled person may easily both  
understand and hand English words, which they shall in script  
these persons, or else a short book or treatise, and also be made  
able to use the English tongue, and especially when  
soever it is necessary to be known in the English speech; so that  
no man need this book only, need to buy no other to make  
himself able to use the English speech, for an unskilled  
person, or other, in that it is of common use, and that  
it is a most necessary book, and that it is the best  
method for teaching the English tongue, especially for those that  
are ignorant.



In the next Page the Student is to find his Table to the  
view of all English words, taken from some of the chief  
Commandments of the Bible.

And for the like that wanted any part of this book.

By Edward Cook Master of the Free School in St. Edmund-Bury.

Printed and sold by James Sturges, at the Sign of the Three  
Crowns, in the Strand, near the Old Swan, in the City of London.

Printed by John Sturges at his Printing-house

in Queen-Street, 1684.



## The School-Master his Profession.

**I** Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art imperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars that shall be trained up for any Grammar-School, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English Tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more Books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice hereunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn, in a Catechism, the knowledge of the Principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue, and civil behaviour.

### *The School-Master his Profession.*

*I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.*

*I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word; whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin Tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.*

*Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou should'st buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.*

*If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things, read the Preface, where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.*

The Preface for direction to the Reader

O Ther men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar; but I am inforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Sempsters, and such others as have taken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of the Scholars: if peradventure for two or three days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, rather cast it from thee; for if thou take diligent pains in it but four days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the *English* Tongue than any man of thy Calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit than any other (not following this order) teacheth; and thou mayest sit on thy shop-board at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little Book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee; make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars of whom thou mayest enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with; rather assure thy self that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their foolish ignorance, like *Scoggin's* Priest, who because he

*The Preface to the Reader.*

had used his old *Alphabeticus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsinus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book: First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it; if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others; understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other might follow with very little labour. These syllables known, (because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easy and certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full, marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner, yea from my self in the rest of my work, *templ* without (*e*), and *turn* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom; yea, often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7 and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only division of words, and other hard observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed: As  
some

*The Preface to the Reader.*

Some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitious* as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several Sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countreys (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou mayest with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars than before forty. Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here which he knew not, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these Books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar-Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together, hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish-conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence, or part, another the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when, or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature; and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation, and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in an higher form will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet running of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for Prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and others; and for Verse, Psalms, and other Verses of all the several sorts of usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children



*The Preface to the Reader.*

dren pronounce: and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the only cause of such woofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

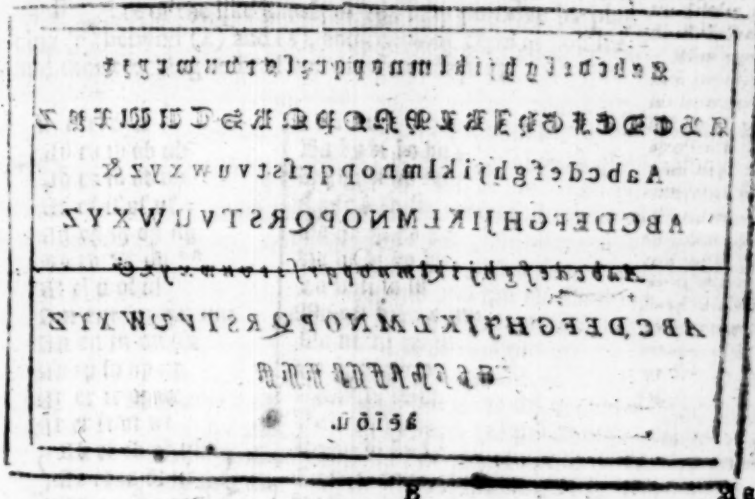
But to return to my teaching Tradesman; If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book; and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and note them with thy pen or pin; and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason: for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull: for every new following Chapter repeateth, and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, wherunto I refer thee, having been already over-tedious.

For the particular, ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisp'd unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good: which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed

*The Preface to the Reader.*

proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

**FAREWEL.**





proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned  
languages; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profes-  
sion, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet.  
But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good  
will, and give glory to God.

PAUL WEL.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
Aabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz&  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz  
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ  
ssssssssss  
æiou.

# The first Book of the English School-Master.

**T**eaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

*This title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.*

*When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his names after two or three days when he is skilful in them, read him to call all the other Letters Consonants, and proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.*

*c before a, o, u, like k; but before e or i, like g, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel).*

*Teach him that (y) is purser for the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.*

a e i o u  
Ab eb ib ob ub  
Ad ed id od ud  
Af ef if of uf  
Ag eg ig og ug  
Ah eh \*\* oh \*\*  
Al el il ol ul  
Am em im om um  
An en in on un  
Ap ep ip op up  
Ar er ir or ur  
At et it ot ut  
Ak ek ik ok uk  
Ac ce ie oe uc  
As es is os us  
Az ez iz oz uz  
di  
thongs  
Ai ei \* oi \*  
Ay ey \* oy \*  
Au eu \* ou \*  
Aw ew \* ow \*  
Ax ex ix ox ux

If ye do ill, lie on us all  
Ah it is so, he is my fo  
wo be to me, if I do fo

a e i o u  
Ba be bi bo bu  
Da de di do du  
Fa fe fi fo fu  
Ga ge gi go gu  
Ha he hi ho hu  
La le li lo lu  
Ma me mi mo mu  
Na ne ni no nu  
Pa pe pi po pu  
Ra re ri ro ru  
Ta te ti to tu  
Ka ke ki ko ku  
Ca ce ci co cu  
Sa se si so su  
Ta te ti to tu  
La le li lo lu  
Pa pe pi po pu  
Ma me mi mo mu  
Na ne ni no nu  
Up go on I see a py  
So it is, all do  
We is me On I do  
You see in memo ly to be

Be A P.

# The first Book of the Scholar's Alphabet

**T**Eacheth to join the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba) and so the rest; with practice of reading the same sort of words of three letters. And here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth to repeat all that went before; that your Scholars as we spell together, may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholars to call these words syllables; and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ba bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay

Be bed, be beg be bet

Bi bid, bi bis, bi bit, bi bit

Bo bot, bo bow, bo boy, bo boy

Bu bud but bug, bu but bu but

Ba dad dag day, bant dats day

De den det, de dew

Di did dig dim din dip

Do dog dot dote do, do, do

Du dup dul, du dun

Fa fal fan far, fa far

Fe fed fel fe fer, fer

Fo fog for, fo for, fo for

Ga gad, ga gay

Gi gib, gig, git

Gu gub gug, gu gum gum gup gur

Ha had hag hap, ha hat hat bay

He hed hel hem hen her

Hi hid him, hi hip his, his

Ho hob hog, ho home, ho hot hop

Hu but hug, hu hut, hu hut

La lad lag lap, la law law lay

Le led leg, le leg let

Li lio lig lim, li lip

Lo lob, lo lol top lot low

Lu lug, lu lul

Ma mad mam man, ma map mak mox map

Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mis

Mo mod mas mox. Mu mul mum mur

Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

Pi nib nîp. Po nod noz not now  
 Pu num nun nut  
 Pa pan pas pat paw pag  
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pib pil pit  
 Po pob pot. Pu pul pug put  
 Ra rag ran ran rad rat raw rap  
 Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip  
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Rir rub rut rug ran  
 Ta tap tar tar. Te reg tel ten tew  
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tot  
 Tu rub tug tun rur  
 Ta tal calm tan rap rat  
 Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit  
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow cop  
 Cu cud cul, cu cul cup cur cut  
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set  
 Si sip sir sir. So sob som sôt sow  
 Su sum, su sup  
 Ja sag jar jaw. Je jet jou. Ju ju.  
 We pel pes pet  
 Wa ban bat bat. We her  
 Wa wag wal wan was wat way  
 We wel wed wit  
 Wi wil win, wo wol wor  
 Qua quaf quat. Quis quib quis quist.

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me  
 home the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat,  
 and I will rid me of him, for he will be but dull as  
 his dam: if a man bid well for him, I will tell him  
 of it; if not, I do but rob him, and so God will vex  
 me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jaw-  
 bone of him ill.

## CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of  
 three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu  
 Bja bye bji byo byu

Cha che cht cho chu  
 Cla cte cli clo clu

In this kind of  
 words of one sylla-  
 ble, we use only (c)  
 before (a, o, u,) and  
 (k) before (e) and  
 (y, i) and not other-  
 wise, except in fain-  
 ned words, as Cis  
 for Cisly, Kat for  
 Katharine: and in  
 some proper names,  
 as Cis the father of  
 Saul: but we use  
 (f) before any voy-  
 ei, therefore I have  
 placed them as you  
 see.

This speech is  
 made only of words  
 taught before, where  
 you are not to ob-  
 serve the sense, be-  
 ing frivolous, but  
 only to teach distinct  
 reading.

Cra

Ask the Learner what consonants will follow (b); and let him answer (l) or (r) and practice him in all the rest. For the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find when you come to the rules of Division in the second Book.

I call (n) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoid multiplicity of rules.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Cra ere cri cro cru  
Dra dre dxi dro dru  
Dwa dwe dxi dwo dwu  
Fla fle fi flo fu  
Fra fre fri fro fru  
Gla gle gfi glo glu  
Gna gne gni gno gnu  
Gra gre grfi grxi  
Kna kne kni kno knu  
Pla ple plfi plo plu  
Pia pie pxi pio pri  
Sca sce sci sco scu  
Ska ske ski sko sku

Sha she shi sho shu  
Sla sle si slo su  
Sina sine sinimo sinu  
Sna sne sui suo suu  
Spa spe spi spo spu  
Sra sre sti sto stu  
Swa swe svi swo swu  
Squa squi squi squi  
Tba tbe tbi tbo tbu  
Tra tre tri tro tru  
Twa twe twi two twu  
Uba ube ubi uho uhu  
Ura ure uri uwo uru

# CHAP. IV.

Here are joined the syllables of the former Chapters, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ah). And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Bla blad, ble bled, bles blew, blit, blis, blo blor  
Bia brag brand bia bras brat brav  
Bie bled bet bew. bian bio brow  
Cha champ chay chas chat che chet  
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chul.  
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew  
Cri crish ero crob eros crow, cru crum  
Dra drab dral drag dram draw drap  
Dre drog, dri drip, dio drop, dru drum  
Dwe dwel  
Fla flag flay flat flay flad, fle fled  
Fli lit flo lot flow for, fu fur  
Fra, froy, fre fret, fri freig, frog from frow  
Gla glad glas, glo glew gli glid  
Glo glos glow, glu glum glut  
Gna gnaf gnaw  
Gra graf gras gray, gri grig grim gro gre  
Kna knaf knaw, kni knit  
Kno knob know knu knul knug

101a piat piay. 101o plet plot plots, plu-plumb  
102a piat piay, pri pres, pri pig

\* Sea Scab Scan Scar

She skeg skept sketo, Shi shil skin ship

Sto frof frof. Stut frann

She had that, she had the w

Sta. Nat. Hist. Soc. N.Y.

Shine His Air Ad God Now, Au Au

Some sweet, some sour, some strong, some stout

One snag snap snat, sui snip, sno snow, sny snut

Spa span spar, spe sped spen spit

**Son** Carl, Loren, Eric, Fred, John, Peter

Sta. Ag. Nat. Hist. Mus. N.Y.

Stri Stif Stil Str. Sto Stod Stow. Stu St

Sima Simad Simag Siman. Siman Niman.

உறுதி உறுதி உறுதி உறுதி  
உறுதி உறுதி உறுதி உறுதி

It has been that choice the third then they

Thi thin this, tho thou. Thi thin

Tra tran tran tra trer.

**GO FROM FEAR TO LOVE**

The crop  
 The crop

201ha tabat tibe tabat tibe

[illegible]

Wya wyap, wye wen, wyl wylng wyl  
Howa Squah Squah Squet! Squi Squib

\* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the second Chapter. Although you shall find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet) (scull), but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way; Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staff, and laid it knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know, and to see, as in a glass, my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me to gross, and to far off of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

U. G. H. A. P. V.

Setteth down first all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like the



the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading.  
Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your Scholar in these as I willed you in the third Chapter for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (f) or (ch).

Make your Scholars know perfectly these Diphthongs, and use them to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Sera sere seri sero seru  
Sera sere seri sero seru  
Sela sele seli selo selu  
Sela sele seli selo selu  
Sila sile sli slio sliu  
Sila sile sli slio sliu  
Sya sye syi syo syu

Stra stre stri stro stru  
Spla sple spli splo splu  
Spra spre spri spro spru  
Thra thre thi thro thru  
Thra thre thi thro thru

Sera scrap, serat secret, seri scrub

Sya syap, syed syem, syi sye, syu syu

Stra strag, strau strag, stre stre, stri tract, strop

Spla splar spli split

Spra sprat, spre spre, spri spri

Thra thral, thro throt, thru thrum.

At ail tail quail, as aise, ha haia, wa waia

Bau baul craule, lau laul

Toi toil, boi boil, poi join, poi join

On our pour or stout sou soul scoud scoul claud, how hous

Fee feed bleed, the sheep, fee feel heel queen

Boo book look hook stood, fool hool stool

## CHAP. VI

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

The former chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are no words.

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

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Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb

Aib eib ibb oib ulb



Ant ent Ent ont unt

Jan 1st 1911

And yes (yes yes yes yes)

Ant ent iot opt upr

Arb erb ʕrb ɔɪb urb force

And erd (rd o) d urd with

Art et al of urf . . . ce

Arg erg iug ong urg

Ark erk irk o2k urk... 100 50

Acem etim itim otim utim

Arn etn ien o:n utn

And even if you do not

Answers are on page 150

Art ert ist die wet

အိမ်ကို ချစ်မြတ်နိုးပါ။

Ask ask ask ask ask

1991年10月1日

**Współpraca**

ਸ਼ਨੀਵਾਰ ੧੨ ਮਾਰਚ ੧੯੮੧

Arb etb ictb oth ueb

Alt elt flt pft ult

Ats ats its ats uts

## CHAP. VII.

**A** Djoyneth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the Chapters, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl, scrabl wrabl

De peh pebl. Bi tib bibl nibl, dzi dzibl, scri scribl

To cob cobi. Co gob goble, hob hobi

You hub hubl, Ku Kub Kuhl

**Crab crab crabs, Dza dzab dzabs, Sta stab stabs**

dale web webs. Ririb ribs

Lo lob lobs, so sob sob, tu tub tubs

**Ki rich, whi which, nau much, fu such**

La lad lads, sha shad shads, squads. Be bed-beds, pe-peds—

El lid lids. Go god gods rods

Ba ba! ba! (na) qiq! qiq! - [qqa]! [qqar]! qqat, qnat (ni) n

Ma hat hatt. De herder: elect

**Gi gift gift life gift, what gift**

Do let lett lett

Laughter. It's high, high

Da dag dagle, wlagl, bzagl, lřagl

திருநெல்வேலி, கல்வெட்டுக்கள். பதிப்பு: 1980. பக்கங்கள்: 100. விலை: ரூ. 10.00.

Go gog gog!

You may sometimes spell this way, if the word will be more easie; which is especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or sh) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ba bal bald, Sea scal scald, He hel held gelto  
 Gi gil gild, mil mild, child wild  
 Ca cal calf half valf  
 Pe pel pelf, Heff twelf, Gu gul gulf  
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stak  
 Mi mil milk like, Po pol yolk, Hi hul hulk  
 Ba bal bahn palm, He hel helm, Fi flim, Ho holm  
 Fa fal falin, Hei kol stokin, Swo twokin  
 Sea scal scarp, He hel help, Whe whelp, Gu gul gulf  
 Fa fal fals, Pu pul pals  
 Fa fal felt, Hea halt, Be bel belt felt melt smelt  
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt  
 La lom lamp, Ken kemb, Com comb, Dum dumb thump  
 Cain camp cramp damp lamp, Shy shrimp  
 Po pom pomp, Du dum dump, Ju jam jump crump kump  
 Da dam dams damps, Sre stem stems, Plu plum plums  
 Da dan daun dance faunc jaunc launc chaunc  
 Fe fen fene hene pene, Qui quince Grace, Du dun ouns  
 Ba ban band land land wand, Be ben lend spend lend  
 Fi fin find blind wind, Bo bond, Ho hound bound round  
 Ha han hang, Si sin sing thing string  
 Po you young strong wrong, Du dun dung  
 Ba ban bank rank blank hank crash shank  
 Li lin link hink pink shrink, Mon monk  
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunc  
 Ba ben bent lent ment rent went, hent spent  
 Di din dist mint sint hint splint  
 Fo fon font wont, hu hun hunt hunt blunt  
 Da dap dapl gropl gripl  
 Co cou coul  
 Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps hi hips lips quips  
 So sop sops tops tops chops drops; crops  
 Ca cap capt crapt lapt chapt strapt, He hep kept  
 Di dip distript lpt tript skript cript  
 Do dor doyt soyt coyt croyt, Su sur surp  
 He her herp, Cu cur curb  
 Ca car card carl dwarf wharf, Lu luf  
 Ba bar barg larg charg, He ver berg  
 Di dir dirg, Go goz gozg, Su sur larg spurg.

Ba bar bark bark mark park clark spark  
 Wo wo work. Lu lu luck.  
 Ba bar barin barin barin warn charn warn.  
 We ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo warn warn.  
 Ba bar barin warn yarn. Fi firm quern fern.  
 Bo boz bozn cozn tozn. Bu bur burn turn spurn.  
 Ca car carp harp warp sharp.  
 We vers. Wo wo words. Cu cur cure.  
 Ca cart dart hart hard quare ware mate tare.  
 Da \* ash dash lash. Ra rash gna gnash.  
 Di dir dirt. Foze soze hoze. Bu bur hurt.  
 Fre fresh. Fi fy fly. Gu gush rush blush brysh crush push tush.  
 Ca cash mash rash. Dea dea. Bu bus hus mush.  
 Fri fris frisk. Du mus rush.  
 Ga gas gals wals. Knell whell. Ca cait halt fast last wast ralt.  
 Be bes best. Je jell rest nest well yell chest walt.  
 Fi fis fit list wilt. Co cos cost hose lost most post.  
 Du dus dust lust must rust.  
 Ra ratt rattle. Ke ket kettle. Cu cu cuit. Ru rut ruit.  
 Ba ath bath. Fa faith hath lath tath wath.  
 Wi ith fith with. Wo oth vorth mouth fourth fourth.  
 Thru thrust, thra thrash, thie thien, thro throng.  
 Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?  
 What hast thou that is thine own.  
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,  
 Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle,  
 But no bag of Gold, house or free hold,  
 My coin is but small, find it who shall,  
 For I know this my self, it is all but myself.  
 Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half,  
 She doth yield me milk; her skin soft as silk.  
 I got without help, a cat and a whelp;  
 A cap and a belt, with a hog that was golt,  
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,  
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.  
 This much in haste may serve for a tale,  
 And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

\* The reason of this difference is shewed before.

## CHAP. XVIII.

**T**eaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants, containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught  
 Et eight, he height weight; Et sight, bright; Et sight, bright  
 Bou bought ought taught thorough taught  
 Ru rug rugle rugles  
 Bel belch welch. Foul filch milch pitch  
 Am amb ambl bumble. See screem. Pinen nimble  
 Fu fumb fumb fumb. Si nim nymph  
 Am amp ambl bumble. Example. Ten templ. Pim pimple  
 Pu pum pump pumpl. Pimp pimps. Pumps  
 Bla blanch branch panch. Ben bench, wot wozinch  
 Ca can candle handl. Spren sprendle  
 Pa man manel. Spren spantle. Gun grunel  
 Ten tench. Pi nin ninth. De dep depth  
 Ca cam camp campt stamp. Tencecept, cum sumpt  
 Bi kin kind spind. Bu bud bundle  
 An ank. Whi wingt whingl. Awinkl  
 Pa mangl tangl wrangl. Mi mingl singl  
 Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cup curbl  
 Ci circ circle  
 Fa far fardle. Gir girbl. Bu but buidl  
 Ga gar gargl. Pu put puebl. Bi bir bit bircl murebl  
 Tu turl. Wo wor world. Culur curbl. Ban ban blid blol  
 Ca cast castl. Wa wastle. Chi chisle. Jug jugl  
 Da dash dasht lastt washt. Pu push pusht rusht  
 As ask aske. Cla clasp clapt  
 Ca catch warch seratch. Feitch wetch.

For a here  
 many put  
 au: we may  
 put a before  
 n not pro-  
 nounced.

Words end-  
 ing in four  
 consonants,  
 most of them  
 being the  
 plural num-  
 ber.

Ten length strength. Eight weight weights. Hand handl handls. Spin spindls hurds gircls, Turtles

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stum-  
 ble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels  
 and

and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dasht my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

*The End of the First Book.*

## The Second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easy rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

### CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

**Mast.** **D**o you think your self sufficiently instructed to spell and read distinctly any word of any syllable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables.

**Schol.** Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable?

**Mast.** A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as we spell together: as in division you see are four syllables.

**Schol.** How many letters be in a syllable?

**Mast.** Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

**Schol.** What letters make a syllable?

*I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (h) a letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.*

**Mast.**



Mast. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u : as a-ny, e-vil, i do-  
o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together  
in one syllable : what shall I do with them ?

Mast. You must call them a \*Diphthong, which is no-  
thing else but a sound made of two vowels.

*Diphthong.*

*\*Teach that*

*any two*

*vowels that*

*will make a*

*perfect sound*

*is called a*

*diphthong.*

*\* For when*

*one is little*

*sounded, I*

*call them im-*

*proper*

*diphthongs,*

*AE, OE,*

*in Latin*

*words make*

*a diphthong.*

*Consonants.*

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Diphthong ?

Mast. No, \* none that are fully sounded, but these : ai,  
ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught,  
eunuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must  
join together, except in some proper names ; as in Be-er-  
she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el : so in se-eth, a-gree-ing, and in such  
words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a  
perfect word in (ee) as ee, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and  
such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be  
joined.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, je, ji, jo, ju ; va, ve, vi, vo, join-  
ed together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas ; value, verily,  
visit, vow : I pray you, are they then no diphthongs ?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a vowel in the begin-  
ning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants,  
as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant ?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the vowels ;  
which can spell nothing without some of the vowels ; as  
take (e) out of strength, str'ngth will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is  
none of the vowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowe-  
l ; but when they be consonants, they differ : for (y) is  
also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a  
syllable with a vowel, as in yet, you ; so yet differeth from  
yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which  
was the last word you used, and in many words before, you  
put (e) in the end, which is not sounded ?

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded,  
hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to draw  
the syllable long : as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shetw dame.

Hy

(e) not  
sounded.

My man hath cut my horse mane.  
 A great gap ap wide.  
 Spare the spar. Be ware of war.  
 Feed until thou hast well fed.  
 You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.  
 He hid the Or hide.  
 It is a mile to the mile.  
 A little pin, my flesh doth pine.  
 A branch of fir good for the fire.  
 A dor sitteth on the dore.  
 Toss the ball, toss the wool.  
 You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.  
 Rud is not rude.  
 A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Mastr. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Mastr. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

## CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Mastr. **I**f you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit & pleasure; so when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward.

And

In this second, when e is long, it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.



And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any : I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work ?

Mast. Briefly, it is this : Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-sion, fa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above seven syllables I remember no word to be.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule ; for in these words you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it ?

Mast. Three ; the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception ?

Mast. The second is, that if there be a diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your ?

Mast. No ; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception ?

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable ?

Mast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quass, queen, quick ; and sometimes after (g) as in Guaker, language ; otherwise never ; unless we say that in words ending (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them, even, heaven.

## C H A P. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learn'd to know how many syllables are in a word to soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Mastr. Mark then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mutual, saying, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-cessity, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hills, whippes, craggies, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Mastr. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I doe, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels:

Mastr. a You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-fed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mastr. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joyned together; as in sa-ve-guard two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables: because it is made of compounded of two several words save & guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signifie nothing, as -ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cise, the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (d) and (s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel except the former end in a Vowel. Double consonant. The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

a Because the former syllable cannot end with a Consonant except the syllable following begin with a Consonant.

b We call that Simple that is not compounded. c The Simple W<sup>d</sup> keep the same letters as when it was simple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two conso-  
nants.

Schol. What if there come two diverse consonants be-  
twixt two vowels?

Mast: Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned,  
for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any  
part of the word.

Schol: How then shall I know which are consonants  
that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Mast: If you went back to the third Chapter of the first  
Book, they are set down together: but because I would  
have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of e-  
very one an example: as blefs, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell,  
flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip  
slow, smart, snew, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap,  
twain, when, wrought:

Schol: I pray you give examples, how these may be  
joyned in words of more syllables?

Mast: Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus re-  
tore because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus  
rest-ore because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the  
syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-crable and such like: but in  
god-ly, sel-dom, tram-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the  
middle consonants must be divided, because none of these  
(dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they  
not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-  
ed, because (g) may begin a word?

Schol: Is then the same reason to be observed, if there  
come three or more consonants together in the midst of a  
word?

Mast: Yea, altogether: for as many consonants as can,  
be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol: How many consonants may come in the begin-  
ning of a word?

Mast: Three and no more: therefore, if in the midst there  
come four or more, they must be divided, although four may  
end a syllable, as in words:

Schol: How shall I be sure which three may be joyned?

Mast: They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth  
Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I  
will give every one of them an example, whereof we have  
ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew shrink, stroke,  
split, spring, thrall, thwart:

Schol.

Three or  
more conso-  
nants:

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word conſtrain, you muſt not ſay co-nſtrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain; but conſtrain, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable, (ſtr) can; therefore it muſt begin it: ſo im-ply, king-dom, deſtruction, ac-knowledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practice; that you may readily give the reaſon in all ſuch words, why every Conſonant muſt go to this Syllable rather than that. But ſtill look as beſore, that ſome compound words muſt be marked, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſt, with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been ſimple words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tranſpoſe, as ye have learned: becauſe in compositions every word muſt have his own letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus: *Object.*  
ſpeak-ing ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on Childrens memories) and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word, therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and with judgment any Engliſh word that can be laid before you. *Anſw.*

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading, to as many as are of years able to diſcern; yet many will not eaſily believe that little Children can conceive them; and make uſe of them; and then they will rather bring conſuſion than profit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary for a child of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe rules being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old. The words of art here uſed are not above eight in all, the moſt of them I would have the child learn, while he is learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given diſcretion there in the beginning, which words here, and rule here,

Although  
these three  
Chapters be  
of greatest  
use for Rea-  
ders; yet let  
your Scholar  
diligently  
read the rest.  
For although  
he do not un-  
derstand  
some of the  
rules follow-  
ing at the  
first reading,  
yet he may  
at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with prejudicate opinion do reject them before he hath made tryal upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters and the other observations for true writing, if your Child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might, knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

#### CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the  
end of a  
word.  
Here (v)  
with (e)  
hath the  
sound of a  
consonant.  
and (ee) (as  
(se) and  
when short  
words end  
in (e) we use  
to add (h)

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; besides, that it maketh the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters; I pray which are they?

Mastr. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou; ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: in cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like s as in place, race: so lic, lice, tract, truce: also ag, age, stag, stage, so cag, cage, hug, huge, deluge: so hang, strange, string, fringe: so larg, large: in most of which e both also maketh the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, hug



hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting a before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when e, i, o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which vowels before g, are never but long, except in liege, siege, which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have e used in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllables long; why is that?

Mastr. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say), for beauty then necessity, as after i, but not after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonnet; whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latins say mel, as ros; we mell, as rofs. And sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, then all with it: yea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to make the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short. like cradl, laddl, which some men would distinguish by doubling d, as saddl: but it is both unusual and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, more: others blinde, binde, write e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utter, overthrow the natural sound; as if we should write hang with e thus, hange we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable to hanger and stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like frienge, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swingd him with a rod, which must not be written with d, friengd, as some think; as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged where d is never written.

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Mastr. All though it were good and easie, both for our own

\* Especially after i and u as in espie, argue.

Whereas some would make such words as have two syllables, and that e in the end makes bl to be as it were a Syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Country.

country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lyeth not in us to perforce, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced.

The joining of these kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Schol. Remember you promised me to let down those words which have other letters betwixt e, either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maist. I will either let you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow.

(a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like e in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, best, good, god, coast, cost as if you woulde brede, gode, &c. And yet upon this word year, yere is diversly written: per we say, be-a-titude, ere-att, cre-a-tor, &c. but creature, and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe-ah, Gile-ad, Teko-ah, Bo-az.

(e)

(i)

(e) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i) In shield, field priest chief, brief thieve grieve siege maist, maister, their view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marvail, edies, brief, adies, interier, karchief, lieutenant, fruit, suite, bruise, bruit.

(o) In people, blood, yemen, jeopardy.

(u) In guest, guile, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague pilogue, synagogue.

(b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bedellinn.

(c) In back, pack, deck, peck, tick, rick, rock, knock, buck, luck; and all the like; for we use no more words ending in (c) with but cke for those that end in ck, esse, esse, esse, esse.

Schol. Altho we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c) yet it is.

Maist. It differeth not much which; for as though that doth end our English words when they be long, as in wake, cake; speak; seek; like; look; duke; yet there that we make more, the Latins make the sound in (c) as in lac, nec, me, hic, hoc, due; when we say; lack; dick; sick, hock duck. (g) In



(g) In reign, ensign, flegm, raign, soveraign, Gascoign,  
 (h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, En-  
 nuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholor, chrystal, Rhur,  
 Rhenish, Rhetorick, abominable, melancholly. So in so-  
 raign, or pertaining, as Thomas, Achaia, Chinah, zacha-  
 riah, zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch,  
 as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Arch-angel,  
 therefore commonly called, Arkangel.

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men  
 but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site,  
 but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully,  
 others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others  
 plow, flow, bow, thereupon some write, burrough, some bur-  
 row, but the truth is, both to write and pronounce.

(n) In solemn, hymn, in some words, such as hymn, hymn

(p) In plaim, receipt, accompt, in some words, such as plaim, receipt, accompt

(f) In file, in some words, such as file, file

(t) Is always written, but little sounded before ch, when  
 the syllable is short, not having another consonant next  
 before, as in catch, scratch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in  
 rich, which, much, in which custom hath prevailed against  
 rules. But, if the syllable be long, or hath another con-  
 sonant with ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach,  
 cough, belch, &c.

Here many observe, that custome hath prevailed against  
 reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather  
 then dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to  
 know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that  
 may breed doubt set down in the table at the end of the book,  
 where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise: and  
 not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or doubtful  
 word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in  
 words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mastr. I tell rememberd: it is, that words ending in es  
 are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular,  
 by adding e, for where it is needfull to use e in the end, of  
 the singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es, in the  
 plural

(g)

(h)

(gh)

(n)

(p)

(f)

(t)

In such rules  
 of writing,  
 you must not  
 only under-  
 stand the  
 first original  
 word, but all  
 derivations  
 rising from  
 it. Note  
 that e long  
 sounded not  
 in le, nor  
 tea, is al-  
 ways written  
 with ee.

† Words of  
 the plural  
 number.

plural, as in jewels, engines; except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u as in flies, pies, toes, crows; There-  
fore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the  
exacted writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e al-  
though both ways be common; and this maketh the diffe-  
rence betwixt mills and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and  
cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the con-  
sonant double, as milles, tunnes, currees, which is needless,  
though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words  
as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Schol: Are there then never more syllables in the plural  
number than in the singular?

Mastr: Yes sometimes, as when the singular number end-  
eth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh; as in graces, places, churches  
cages, hedges, noles, fishes; and this maketh the difference  
betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also,  
that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the  
plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives,  
knives, calves:

Schol: Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mastr: No, for we say, lice, mice, men, bretheren, oxen,  
teeth, feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the  
singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep  
one mile, twenty mile, or miles:

## CHAPTER V

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary  
for the perfecting of a Scholar,

Sch: **W**hat is the first thing next to be learned?  
Mastr: You shall find some words written  
with e and o single, when they should be written with the  
diphthongs ee oo, as he be me he do mother; for hee bee mee  
shee doo &c: But \* thee when wee speak unto one, and  
the other will; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I  
will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as  
f, and is used in words only borrowed from the greek  
tongue, as in Phisick, Prophet, Phillip, Phenice; for the  
correct look the Table, ~~Table~~, some letters besides those  
before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound

e and o  
\* which  
Grammari-  
ans call the  
second per-  
son.

ph

as

as th is commonly sounded, as in these words; thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following; that,atham, the, them, then, there, their, these; brother, farthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus; and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breath, ed, breatheth, farthest, feeding.

Also g when o or i follows is byingh great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded g most often sounded as je, as in agent, Georg, Gentile, gentle, except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, gelb, gew, gaw, gear, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And gi, as in giant; ginger; clergy; imagine; &c. except in begin; beggin; giddy; gift; gig; giglet; gild; guilty; gimlet; ginny; gird; girdle; girth; girton; give; giver; Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger geth; ged; ging; which follow the sound of the words wherof they be made; as in hanger; hanged; hangedst; hangeth; hanging. Some men think; that these few words might be thus differently written: a thold; gig; a Scottish jig; a gill of fish; and a jill of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear it in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always written with g, and write je always with j, saving those words that you shall find written with gi in the Table. But our English proper names are written as pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise why should Jeimaine be written soherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Jesse? And this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like at the first to be but one: yea I have known two natural brothers; both learned to write their own names differently.

Moreover i before o is pronounced as h, as in redemption; except s o x go before t, as question, aduſtion, mixture, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience. Egyptian; except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity; or est to lusty; or iſt to pitying, lustiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

th like (s)  
the Greek  
(th) which  
only Scho-  
lars under-

stand.  
gi and ge  
\* The first  
sort are so  
ended like  
the Latin  
(g) the o-  
ther like the  
Greek.

(c) ci, si, fi,  
ce, se, ci, fi,  
ci, si, ti, xi

This is by  
adding  
something  
to the begin-  
ning or end.  
I often like  
Z, as in Bra-  
sier.

ci, si, ti, xi

Divers wri-  
tings of the  
same sound.

o before m,  
or n.

The proper  
name written  
Some or Soam

ting is to discern when to write c or ci or si or both, as in  
science; therefore many words that are merely English; are  
almost like indifferent; as some write faulter some faulst &  
thers faucet; so pincer or pinser, bullace or bullasse some bul-  
leis; cillers or cifers, but exactly it is scillers. But because the  
most are written with s, as seat, serve, side, sick, &c. there-  
fore you must write s before u and i, except with those words  
that are written with c in the Table; or any other made of  
them by derivation or composition; as if you know how to  
write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, & so in  
others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, unce, ancy, ency, are  
unusually written with c: so it is after c in the end, as tem-  
perance, prudence, excellence, grace &c. except in case, base,  
cease; or when l is sounded like z, as amale. All words begin-  
ning with trans, be always written with s, circum with c, as  
transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before n, mark that  
ci and xi are seldom; as suspicion, complexion; si more often;  
as in those that end in, calion, cession, ehion, cusion, session,  
fusion, gression, henion, tution, milion, passion, pression, pulion,  
rision, fession, swasion, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But  
for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Schol. What is there to be observed in this?

Mastr. That divers other words of the same pronunciation  
by changing their signification, change also their writing;  
the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a horse, and the rain falleth.

Two men came to me, their minds are there set on what  
Wait on me, and sell it by weight, a man should not  
Nay not so the horse doth neigh, and say: a man should  
The Sun shineth, my Sonnereth: now night comes as darkness  
Stand still here, that you may hear: a goodly voice is heard  
A true Prophet bringing much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mill-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great sum of money.

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in  
come, combat, custom, some, son, &c.

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f)  
some.

sometimes like (z) as we use their use: And when (i) both  
 so come betwixt two bowels, as that it may be taken for a  
 diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah or Jehoiadah. *Sometimes*  
*we shall have a word diversly written in the*  
*same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown for broun;*  
*but especially in the end of a word: yet so now, how, differ*  
*in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason*  
*why now and how might not be written as thou and you;*  
*thus, nou, hou; that so to make a difference between these*  
*words, to bow a bow, to how for the how; and so on and*  
*ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing*  
*for sounds in words differing in signification, as the \* heart*  
*of the Hart pantereth.*

A fowl can fly over a foul way: *Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar;*  
 The right ear: *earthy land, for an ear of Corn;*  
 My brother May, may live till May: *Sometimes a word is diversly written and sounded in the*  
*same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or*  
*entent, or enfern: so, bottel bottle; or yerke, or jerke; Jail or*  
*Goal. So words ending in (i) as monie, journee, tanke, or*  
*money, journey, tanke. So words ending in (or) short, may*  
*be indifferently written with (or and our) as honor, favor,*  
*or honour, favour; except for; nor; dor; abhor.*

Further you must mark, that words of more than one  
 syllable, ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as  
 glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (us) as  
 trust or trust.

But \* to know when a word endeth in (like) as in pub-  
 like, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is  
 had without the Latin tongue, from whence most of them  
 be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write pub-  
 like, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both  
 one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this  
 part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the  
 bowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some  
 will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh  
 in a diphthong, but more reason they have, which write it

*The same*  
*writing of*  
*divers*  
*sounds.*  
*The same*  
*writing in as*  
*divers sense.*

*Which some*  
*write Hart.*

*Divers*  
*sounds and*  
*writings in*  
*the same*  
*\* sense (o)*  
*(like, que)*

*When you*  
*have a word*  
*derived of a*  
*Latin word*  
*which end-*  
*eth in (cus)*  
*write (like)*  
*as in publike*  
*from pub-*  
*licus: but*  
*when in a*  
*word that is*  
*derived*

*from a La-*  
*tin word en-*  
*ding in*  
*(quas) write*  
*(que) as ob-*  
*lique, from*  
*obliquus.*



when another (i) followeth; as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp; as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrour, myrrour, all such words you shall find in the Table; where you shall find all other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom. *Schol.* But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not teach me that Psalm begin a word. *Mast.* Still remember: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar: the answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joyn consonants that our English tongue doth not; *Adnason, Prolomy, Rhodus, Etenes*, signifying the four force-teeth, *pneuma*, spirit or breath, *Chim* ballard-saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names, and Latin words, that are natural in English, as *sons, arms, fals, ars*; in proper names, *alz, awz, aiz*, &c. This *ah* is of the Latins; we use also in Latin *Slata*, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English; as *hang'd* for *hanged*.

Accents usually omitted in our English Prims.

\* The points are thus called

(,) a Coma.

(:) a Colon.

(.) a period.

(?) an Interrogation.

( ) a Parenthesis, and is called Bre-viations.

*Schol.* Have I no more to observe for distinct reading?

*Mast.* That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometimes differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in *incense*, to *incense*; where (p) in the former word, as *cense* in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also those which we do call \* points; or stays in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half moon noteth a small stay: two picks thus (:) makes a long stay; and one pick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended. When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus; as Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know the short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for *m* or *n*; as *mā* man,



ed for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so alway ending in a vowel, both lose it some times when the next word begins with a vowel, as thindent, for the indent, which exactly should be written thus, th<sup>i</sup> indent. Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and capital letters, as, Robert, Anne. England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X for ten, L. for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

\* Called  
Apostrophe.

Capital let-  
ters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Mastr. I know not what can easily describe you in writings unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standing on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, know for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for grass, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, asfraid for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, shup for sheep, hafe for half: sample for example, perfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and sister, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pro-  
nunciation  
and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal. And a nox a nafs, my naunt, thy nunkle, for an ox, an afs, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unidid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wind for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mastr. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Countrey terms in writing?

Mastr. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of

We use to  
put (n) to  
the word, as  
mine for  
my, when  
the next  
word begin-  
neth with a  
vowel, so a-  
void a ga-  
ping sound.  
Peculiar  
terms.

of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour, may say, my lathe standeth near the Kirk-garth, for my barn standeth to near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Mastr. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice; which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding; I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

#### CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing for history?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or in any our form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you so?

Rob. I o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f r o m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in any meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I answer you, people.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob:

*When your  
Scholars  
shall learn  
this chapter;  
let one read  
the questions  
and another  
the answers.  
When your  
Scholars op-  
pose one the  
other, let  
the answerer  
answer  
without book*

Rob. True, yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned; where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. So, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then scriberst it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h, a, t, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with g?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that he written wit g, e, be there, & our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e,

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e,

Joh. Say now your misse, for if you look but into your table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it, What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Say but you should put in (u)

Joh. That skillerth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

Joh. m, i, g, h, t,

Rob. Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e, spellerth mite?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third Chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. l, n, or r.

Rob.

Rob. How prove you it better than the first?

Joh. Because g l a spells gla, g n a gna, g r i a gra, &c.

Rob. When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down: besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str put a, and it spelleth stra: but tra will spell nothing: because it cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. Doth not str spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How prove you that?

Joh. Because it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition?

Joh. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next mo mo, then put them together admo: so spell, and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in speaking hard syllables?

Joh. My Master doth sometimes practice us in harsh counterfeited syllables, through all the five vowels, as in through, through, through, through, through. Wraht, wreht, wriht, wroht, wriht, wroht. Yamble, yamble, yimble, yormble, yurmbale. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

*Make your  
Scholar  
read over  
this Dia-  
logue so of-  
ten until he  
can do it as  
readily, and  
pronounce it  
as naturally  
as if he spake  
without book*

Rob. What if you cannot tell what howel too open your syllable with, how will you do to find it as if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a o, or o,

Joh. I would try it with all howels thus from, from, from from, now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk when I went to School with him, taught me to sound these howels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me the syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say bade, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command; e bid, as bide, long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bode long like rude, for these three howels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskillful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

Joh. You say true; for so did my dame teach me to pronounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, se, si, soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants?

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound si?

Joh. Only three: si, ci, and sci, or xi, which is cxi.

Rob. How have you erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowel both commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deale with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise provide for you, and never give you over until I have gotten the victory; for I

Let the unskillful teacher take great heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

\* For letters first devised according to sound.

take not so much pleasure in many things else all day.  
 Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master  
 say, that this opposing doth bring much hapen our wits,  
 help our memory; and hath many other commodities. But  
 now let us look into our Catechisme, for our Master will  
 examine us next to that we have learned. I am of your mind.  
 all of us say, we will take, we shall first read over again  
 all that wee have learned with the Decease, Titles, of the  
 Chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which  
 we omitted before because they were too hard: for we shall  
 do so further, before we be perfect in this.

The End of the Second Book

## A Short Catechisme

**W**hat Religion do you profess?

The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those  
 things which are commanded and taught us by God in the  
 Holy Scriptures.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

The word of God contained in the Books of the old and  
 New Testament.

Doth the Scripture or Word of God contain in it all points of  
 the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation  
 of a Christian?

Tell me then from the Scripture. How many Gods be there?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong, and  
 only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his works, word and Spirit.

Who.

Acts 12. 16

Ro. 10. 9. 10

Act. 4. 12.

1 Tim. 3. 16

17.

Deut. 4. 34

6. 4

Eph. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17

John. 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Mar. 31. 16

19.

Mat. 28. 19

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Psa. 19. 1, 2

Rom. 1. 28.

6. 3. 17. 6



Who created the World? **God**.  
 Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Heb. 11. 3.  
 Gen. 1. 1.

Who made you? **God the Father**.  
 In holiness and righteousness.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

Why were you thus created?  
 To glorifie God.

Eph. 4. 24.  
 Rom. 11. 25  
 Ge1. 27.

Are you able to do this of your selfe?  
 Why so?  
 Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly cre-  
 ated?

By the fall of Adam.  
 What was his sin?

Disobedienc against God in eating the forbidden fruit.

Rom. 3. 10.  
 1 Joh. 1. 8.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?  
 Because he was the Father of Mankind.

Rom. 5. 11.  
 Gal. 3. 19.

How do you prove that you are a sinner?  
 By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law

Gal. 3. 19.

of God.

What is the Law of God?  
 A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and  
 forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Com-  
 mandments.

How many be there?  
 Rehearse them.

Exod. 20.

1 Then God spake all these words, saying, I am the Lord  
 thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt,  
 out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods  
 but me.

Exod. 20.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven image, nor  
 the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the  
 earth beneath, nor in the water under the heaven. Thou shalt  
 not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord  
 thy God, am a jealous God; and visit the sins of the fathers  
 upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of  
 them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them  
 that love me and keep my commandments.

Exod. 20.

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God: in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Exod 31 18.

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Mat. 22. 37

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

Mat. 32. 39

No: because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why.

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend *Eph. 2. 3.*  
both God and my Neighbour. *Rom. 3. 10.*

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to  
be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives. *Gal. 3. 10.*

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul. *Prov. 2. 11*

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved? *Yes.* *Pf. 119. 51.*

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven? or  
Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it? *Act. 4. 12.*

No verily.

Must he needs be God and man?

*Yes.* *Mat. 3. 17.*

Why? *Rom. 9. 5.*

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye;

therefore he must be man. *Isa. 9. 6.*

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only  
man he could not; therefore he must be also God. *Heb. 2. 14.*

How did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the  
perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of  
God for me: And as he was God he overcame death, and  
raised up his body the third day. *1 Pet. 1. 19.*

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased  
by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell  
with the Devil and his Angels. *Mat. 7. 23.*

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of  
Christ? *& 25. 46.*

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone. *Gal. 3. 26.*

Hath every man this Faith in himself? *Joh. 1. 12.*

No? for it is the gift of God, and not of nature. *Mat. 16. 17.*

How?

How is Faith gotten.

Rom. 10. 17. By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached,  
and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the  
Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving  
faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith.

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the  
duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and  
to his people.

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Act. 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7

Pf. 119. 103

1 John 3. 4.

Rebears the Sum of you faith.

I believe in God the Father Almighty: Maker of Heaven  
and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which  
was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary:  
suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried,  
he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again  
from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at  
the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence  
he shall come to judge the quick and the dead: I believe in  
the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Commu-  
nion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the  
body, and the life everlasting.

How many parts be there of this Creed?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the  
Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledge of those benefits of my  
Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

Rom. 4. 11.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Mat. 26. 16

1 Cor. 11. 23

Who ordained them?

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two: *Two.*

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the family, and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dye unto sin and live, unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and wine into my body to become mine, so doth my soul with all receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Pascheover, and yet it is not the Covenant nor Pascheover, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 1.

John 3. 6.

Mar. 16. 16

Act 2. 38.

Rom 6. 3.

Mat 30. 26.

27.

1 Cor 11. 23

24. 25.

Ge. 17. 10.

Ex. 12. 11

Jo. 6. 53.

*Who are not to be admitted?*

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

*What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?*

*Tit 3. 10.*

He must prove and examine himself.

*1. Co. 11. 28.*

*Wherein must he examine himself?*

1. What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

*Heb. 12. 14.*

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

*Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?*

Yea.

*1 Cor. 11. 30*

*Who be they?*

*2 Chorn. 30.*

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

*18. 19.*

*Rom. 8. 26.*

*What is the other help you have to increase Faith?*

*1 Joh. 5. 24.*

Prayer.

*What is Prayer?*

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

*To whom must we pray?*

To God only.

*In whose name?*

*Psal. 50. 14.*

In the Name of Jesus Christ.

*15.*

*Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the*

*Joh. 16. 23.*

*name of Saints and Angels?*

No.

*Why?*

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

*Mat. 5. 9.*

*How must you pray?*

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our



Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name,  
Thy Kingdome come, Thy will be done on Earth as it is  
in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive  
us our trespases, as we forgive them that trespass against us.  
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:  
For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever,  
Amen.

*How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?*

Six: Three Concerning the glory of God, and three our  
own necessities.

*What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?*

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power &  
the glory, for ever?*

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

*What do you owe to God for all his benefits?*

Thanksgiving.

*Psa. 116. 2.*

*Is it enough you thank him with your lips?*

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Command-  
ments: which grace the Lord grant me.

*Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.*

1. **T**HAT We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words  
and deeds, continually. *Pr. 2. 23. 26  
1. Pet. 1. 15.*
2. That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath  
been idly, carelessly and unprofitably, spent. *Eph. 5. 16.*
3. That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and  
meditation be used. *Gen. 25. 63.*
4. That care be had to do and receive good in company. *Gen. 18. 19.*
5. That our family be with diligence and regard instruct-  
ed, watched over, and governed. *Deut. 6. 7.*
6. That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of  
the world, than must needs. *Col. 3. 1.*
7. That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. *Heb. 13. 16.*
8. That we give not the least bridle to wandering lusts &  
affections. *Col. 3. 4.*
9. That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what  
means it shall please God to exercise us. *Mat. 16. 21.  
Lam. 1. 10.*
10. That we bestow sometime, not only in mourning for  
our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

*Titus.* 2. 13. 11 That we look daily for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

*Jam.* 5. 14. 12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

*Eccles.* 7. 4. 13. That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below,

*Phil.* 1. 23. the more to cōtemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

*Deut.* 17. 15. 14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increafe of our knowledge.

*Psal.* 1. 2. 15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up must guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

*1 Chron.* 34. 21. 16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

*1 Pet.* 1. 14. 17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

*2 Pet.* 2. 20. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

*21. 22.* 19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

20 Lastly,

20 Lastly, That we make not these holy Practices of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.*

**A** Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it; and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in Sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable Sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this Life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no Power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most Sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten, *Son*, whom thou hast freely offered to us: not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the Salvation of our Souls. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a Holy and Comfortable Change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation, we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and Zealously, to the Glory of thy Name, and profit of our Brethren, and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever: *Amen.*

*The Practice to the**A Thanksgiving before Meat.*

O My Heavenly Father ; I thank thee through Jesus Christ , for making these Creatures to serve me , and for giving me leave to feed on them : now I humbly pray thee , to give me Grace moderately and soberly to use them , that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory , to the good of others , and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ : *Amen.*

*A Thanksgiving after Meat.*

O Lord , feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and drink , and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me , let it now be my meat to do thy will , and those works which belong to my duty ; with all chearfulness and good Conscience : that for these and all other thy mercies my thankfulness in heart , word , and deed , may be acceptable in thy sight , to the end of my life , through Jesus Christ : To whom with thee and the Holy Ghost , be all Honour , Glory , and Thanksgiving , now and ever : *Amen.*

*A Prayer for the Morning.*

O Lord our Heavenly Father , we thy poor wretched Creatures give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep , and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake , to prosper us this day in our labour and Travel , that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation ; principally to thy glory , next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth , and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father , that we may chearfully and conscionably do our business and Labour , not as men-pleasers , but as serving thee our God , knowing thee to be the chief Master of us , and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy Fatherly eyes who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations , and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and Labours : we beseech thee , O Heavenly Father , to give us the strength of thy Spirit , that Godly and gladly we may overcome our labours , and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our Sins hast poured upon all Mankind , may seem to us delectable and sweet : Fulfill now , O Lord , these our requests , for thy Son our Saviours sake , in whose Name we pray as he himself hath taught us , *Our Father , &c.*

*A Prayer*

*A Prayer for the Evening.*

**M**ost merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular Wealth and Commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and body; given us health, food, and Apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable Life, which many others do want: for these, and all other thy good Gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hitherto poured upon, and do presently pour upon us, and many others, we must humbly thank thee, and-praise thy holy name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the Darknes thou hast sent over the Earth, so thou would'st vouchsafe to hide and bury all our Sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest; so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of Death shall come grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both Temporally and Eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

*The 119. Psalm.*

**B**lessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickedness walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy Statutes.



6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7. I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgments of thy Righteousness.

8. I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

*The Second Part.*

**V** Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2. With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy Commandments.

3. Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4. Blessed art thou, O Lord; O teach me thy Statutes.

5. With my Lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy Mouth.

6. I have had a great delight in the way of thy Testimonies, as in all manner of Riches.

7. I will talk of thy Commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.

8. My delights shall be in thy statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

*Proverbs, Chapter 4.*

**H**ear, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2. For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3. For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my Mother.

4. He also taught me, and said unto me; Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.

5. Get Wisdom, get understanding? forget it not, neither decline from the words of my Mouth.

6. Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7. Wisdom is the beginning; get Wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8. Exalt, her and she will exalt thee? she shall bring thee to Honour, if thou embrace her.

9. She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, she shall give thee a Crown of Glory

10. Hear



10 Hear my Son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of Wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of Instruction, and leave her not, keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not where-in they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

**T**he man is best, that hath not bent  
to wicked read his ear;

Nor lead his Life as Sinners do,  
nor sit in scorners Chair.

2 But in the Law of God the Lord,  
doth set his whole delight,  
And in the Law doth exercise  
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the Tree that groweth  
fast by the Rivers side,  
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit  
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,  
but flourish still and stand;  
Even so all things shall prosper well,  
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the Ungodly men,  
they shall be nothing so,  
But as the dust which from the earth  
the wind drives too and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,  
in judgement stand upright,  
Nor yet the Sinners with the just,  
shall come in place or fight:

7 For why the way of Godly men,  
unto the Lord is known,  
And eke the way of wicked men,  
shall quite be overthrowen.

*The 4. Psalm.*

**O** God that art my Righteousness,  
Lord hear me when I call,

Thou hast set me at liberty,  
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Have mercy Lord, therefore on me,  
and grant me my request,  
For unto thee incessantly,  
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye  
my Glory thus despise?

4 Why wander ye in vanity,  
and follow after Lies;

4 Know ye that good and Godly men,  
the Lord doth take and chuse,  
And when to him I make my plaints,  
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,  
examine well your heart,

And in your Chamber quietly  
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the Sacrifice  
of righteousness I say,  
And look that in the living Lord,  
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,  
and Riches do embrace,  
But Lord grant us thy countenance,  
thy favour and thy Grace:

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart  
more joyful and more glad,  
Then they who of their Corn and Wine,  
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,  
taking my rest and sleep,  
For thou only, wilt me, O Lord,  
alone in safety keep.

*The 50 Psalm.*

**T**He mighty God,  
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,

And all the world  
he will call and provoke?

Even from the East,  
and so forth to the west.

2 From towards Sion,  
which place he l keth best;

God will appear  
in beauty most excellent;

3 Our God will come  
before that long time be spent

Devouring Fire  
shall go before his face,

A great Tempest  
shall round about him trace

4 Then

4 Then shall he call  
the earth and Heavens bright,  
To judge his Folk  
with equity and right.  
5 Saying, Go to,  
and now thy Saints assemble  
My past they keep,  
their Gifts do not dissemble.

6 The Heavens shall  
declare his Righteousness,  
For God is Judge  
of all things more or less.

7 Hear my people,  
for I will now reveal;  
Lift Israel,

I will thee: nought conceal.  
8 Thy God, thy God  
I am, and will not blame thee,  
For giving not  
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need  
to take of thee at all,  
Goats of thy Fold,  
or Cattle out of thy stall.

10 For all the Beasts  
are mine, within the woods,  
On thousand hills  
cattle are mine own goods.

11 I know for mine  
all Birds that are on mountain,  
All Beasts are mine  
which haunt the fields and fountains,

The 51 Psalm. The first Part.

**O** Lord consider my distress,  
and now with speed some pity take  
My sins deface, my faults redress,  
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.  
2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean,  
for this unjust and sinful act,  
And purifie yet once again,  
my heinous Crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain  
me to acknowledge mine excess.

My sins alas do still remain  
before thy face without release.

4 For thee alone I have offended,  
committing evil in thy sight,  
And if I were therefore condemned,  
yet were thy judgements just and right.

5 It is too manifest alas  
that first I was conceived in sin.

Yea of my Mother so born was,  
and yet vile wretch remain therein.

6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love  
the inward truth of a pure heart,  
Therefore thy wisdom from above,  
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge thine blot,  
I shall be cleaner than the glass,  
And if thou wash away my spot,  
the snow in whiteness shall I pass.

8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,  
that inwardly I may find Grace,  
And that my strength may now amend,  
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

Turn back thy face and frowning ire,  
for I have felt enough thy hand,  
And purge my sins I thee desire,  
which do in number pass the sand.

9 Make clean my heart within my breast,  
and frame it to thy holy will,  
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,  
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

**H**AVE mercy on us Lord,  
and grant to us thy grace,  
To shew to us thy grace,  
the brightness of thy face.

2 That all the earth may know  
the way to godly wealth,  
And all the Nations on a row  
may see thy saving health.

3 Let all the world, O God,  
give praise unto thy name,  
O let the people all abroad  
extol and laud the same.

4 Throughout the world to wide,  
For thou wilt truth and right guide  
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,  
give praise unto thy name,

O let the people all abroad,  
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,  
great store of fruit shall fall;

And then our God, the God of peace,  
shall bless us ke withal.

7 God shall us bless, I say,  
and then both far and near,

The folk throughout the earth alway,  
of him shall stand in fear.

The 146 Psalm.

**M**Y Soul praise the Lord,  
speak good of his name;

O Lord our great God,  
how dost thou appear?

So passing in Glory,  
that great is thy fame.

Honour and Majesty  
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe  
thou hast thee beclad,

Whereby all the earth  
thy greatness may see:

The Heavens in such sort,  
thou also hast spread.

That it to a Curtain,  
compared may be.

3 His Chamber beams lye  
in the Clouds full sure;

Which as his Chariots  
are made him to bear;

And there with much swiftness,  
his course doth endure,

Upon the wings riding  
of wind in the Air.

4 He made his Spirits  
as Herolds to go,

And lightning to serve,  
we see also thy power.

His will to accomplish,  
they run too and fro;

To save or consume things,  
as liketh him best.

5 He groundeth the earth  
so firmly and fast,

That it once to move  
none shall have such power.

6 The deep and fair covering  
for it made thou hast,

Which by his own Nature  
the Hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes  
the waters do flye,

And so give due place,  
thy words to obey:

At thy voice of Thunder,  
so fearful they be;

That in their great raging  
they haste soon away.

8 The Mountains full high,  
they then up ascend,

If thou do but speak,  
thy word they fulfil:

So likewise the Valleys  
full quickly descend,

Where thou them appointest,  
remain they do still.

9 Their bounds thou shalt set,  
how far they shall run,

So as in their rage  
nor shall pass they can;

For God hath appointed  
they shall not return,

The Earth to destroy more,  
which was made for Man.

The 147 Psalm.

**T**He Man is blest that God doth fear,  
and that his law doth love indeed,

- 2 His Seed on earth God will uprear,  
and bleſſed ſuch as from him appear.  
3 His houſe with good he will fill,  
his Righteouſneſſe endleſſe ſhall ſtill.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,  
And with great joy he ſhall rear,  
therefore praife ye his holy name

The 120 Pſalm.

- 4 Unto the Righteous doth ariſe  
in trouble joy, in darkneſſe light;  
Compaſſion in his eyes,  
and mercy always in his fight.

- IN trouble and in thrall,  
unto the Lord I call,  
And he doth me comfort.

- 5 Yea, pity moveth ſuch to lend,  
he doth by Juſtice things extend.

- 2 Deliver me I ſay,  
From lying lips alway,  
and tongues of falſe report.

- 6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,  
for in remembrance had is he,

- 7 No rydings ill can make him quail,  
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.

- 3 What vantage or what thing,  
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſing,  
thou falſe and flattering lye?

- 8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,  
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

- 4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,  
No leſſe then arrow keen,  
or hot conſuming fire.

- 9 He did well for the poor provide,  
his Righteouſneſſe ſhall ſtill remain,

- And his eſtate with praife abide,  
though that the wicked man diſdain.

- 5 Alas! too long I ſlack,  
Within theſe teares ſo black,  
which Kedars are by name;

- 10 Yea, gnath his teeth thereat ſhall he,  
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

- By whom the flock elect,  
And all of Iſaac's ſeed,  
are put to open ſhame.

The 111 Pſalm.

- Y**E Children which do ſerve the Lord,  
Praife ye his name with one accord.

- 2 Yea, bleſſed be alway his name.  
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,

- Till it return where it began,  
is to be praized with great fame.

- 6 With them that peace did Hate,  
I came a peace to make,  
and ſet a quiet life.

- 4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,  
As for his glory we may count

- But when my tale was told,  
Causeleſſe I was controul'd,  
by them that loved ſtriſe.

- above the Heavens high to be.

The 126 Pſalm.

- 5 With God the Lord who may compare?  
Whoſe dwelling's in the heavens are,

- W**hen as the Lord  
again his ſion had forth brought  
From bondage great,

- of ſuch great power and force is he.

- and alſo ſervitude ſet free  
His work was ſuch  
as did ſurmount mans Heart and thought,

- 6 He doth abate himſelf, we know,  
Things to behold, both here below

- So that we were  
much like to them that uſe to dream.

- and alſo in Heaven above.

- 7 The needy our of duſt to draw,  
And eke the poor which helpleſſe ſaw,

- 2 Our mouths were  
with laughter filled then,  
And eke our tongues

- his only mercy did him move.

- did ſhew us joyful men

- 8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,  
With Princes of great dignity,

- The Heathen folk  
were forced then for to confeſſe,

- that rule his people with great fame.



# The Practice to the

How that the Lord  
for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we  
and therefore can confess no less;

Wherefore to joy  
we have good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord, go forth,  
thou canst our bondage end.

As to Deserts  
the flowing rivers send.

5 Full true it is,  
that they which sow in tears, indeed,

At time will come,  
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.

6 They went and wept,  
in bearing of their precious seed.

For that their foes  
full oftentimes did them annoy.

But their return  
with joy they sure shall see.

Their sheaves home bring,  
and not empair'd be.

## The 148 Psalm.

**G**ive laud unto the Lord,  
From Heaven that is so high,

Praise him in deed and word,  
Above the starry sky.

2 And also ye,  
His Angels all

Armies Royal.  
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,  
Which are both clear and bright.

The fame of you be done,  
Ye glittering Stars of Light.

4 And eke no less,  
Ye Heavens fair

And Clouds of th' ayr,  
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were  
All formed as you see,

At his voice did appear,  
All things in their degree.

6 Which he set fast:  
To them he made

A law and trade  
For aye to last.

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The School Master to his  
children the Schoolers.

**M**T Child and Schollar take good heed,  
unto the words that here are set,  
And see thou do accordingly,  
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee, God to serve,  
then to thy Parents, duty yield,  
Unto all men be courteous,  
and mannerly in town and field.

Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,  
let not your Hose ungarter'd be,  
Have Handkerchiefs in readiness,  
Wash Hands and Face, or Jewell me.

Lose not your Bock, Ink-horn, or Pen,  
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,  
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirts band close,  
keep well your Hands at any hand.

If broken Hat or Shoe do you get,  
or Shoven in your array,  
Without a Girdle, or Untrim'd,  
then you and I must have a fray.

If that thou cry or talk aloud,  
or Books do rend, or strike with Knife,  
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,  
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you Curle, Miscall, or Swear,  
if that you Pick, Robb, Street or Lye, words  
If you forgive a Schollar's part,  
then must you sure your Points and you

If that to School you do not go,  
when time doth call you to the same,  
Or if you loiter in the streets,  
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore my Child be woe thy self  
so decently in all thy ways,  
That thou mayst purchase Parents' love,  
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The

## The First Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

**A**LL numbers are made by the Diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (o) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is Fifty; in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place, Five thousand; in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou mayest proceed: As for example, the number thus placed, 1684, being this present year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, eighty four: 5703. being this present year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand seven hundred & three. But my book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

### Direction for the Ignorant.

**F**Or the better Understanding this Brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called, *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: Therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these Five ways; either how long was it after

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or *Italic* Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Affria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose turns thou mayest easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading: therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other *English*.

## CHAP. I.

## After the Creation;

God having made the World, and Created Adam and Eve: Their Posterity was Born in the years after, as Followeth.

Year	Year
130 Seth	874 Lamech
253 Enoch	1066 Noah
325 Kenan	1556 Shem
395 Mahalaleel	1558 Japhet
506 Jared	1656 The universal Flood, after
622 Enoch	which followeth the genera-
686 Mathuselah	tion of Shem.

## C H A P. II.

1897 Year.

*After the Flood.*

Year

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

The Tower of *Babel* Built.

Reu.

263 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

416 Ishmael.

452 Sodom destroyed.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Ruben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Nepthali.

Asher.

602 Issachar.

Gad.

Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

609 Benjamin.

These twelve were the Sons of

*Jacob*, called the Twelve Patri-

archs; of whom came the twelve

Tribes of *Israel*.*Minerva*.

699 Pharez.

642 Hezron.

643 *Jacob* went into *Egypt*, where

they were 213 years.

*Hercules* Lyb.*Aram*.*Prometheus*.*Atlas*.*Aminadab*.778 *Aaron*.783 *Moses*.*Job*.*Naasson*.*Salmon*.858 *Moses* delivered the Childrenof *Israel* out of *Egypt*; then was

the Law given.

## C H A P. III.

*After the Law given.**Phaeton* Burnt.40 *Ioshua* brought the people out

of the Wilderness into the Land

of *Canaan* and reigned 18 y.41 *Inbiles* began.58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 years;whereof *Cushim*, the *Aramite*

oppressed them 18 y.

*Rhadomantus*.80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.90 *Ehud* and *Shangar* judged 18 y.whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* op-

pressed them 80 y.

*Troas* ruled in *Dardania*; andcalled it *Troy*.*Pegasus*.*Dipheus*.178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40y. whereof *Iabin* and *Sisera* op-

pressed 20 y.

198 *Obed*

Year.

198 Obed born of Ruth,  
218 Gideon judged 40 y. whereof  
the Midianites oppressed  
years.

Thefeus.

258 Abimelech 3 y.

261 Tola 23 y.

284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the  
Ammonites and Philistines op-  
pressed 12 y.

Amazones Battle against The-  
bes.

311 Ibsan judged 7 y.

318 Elon 10 y.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.

336 Sampson 20 y. In the time of  
these 6 Judges the Philistines  
oppressed.

350 Jesse Father of David by  
Obed.

356 Eli the Priest 40 y.

397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.

432 Brutus came into England,  
if the story be true.

447 David reigned 40 y.

Nathan, Asaph, Haman, and  
Jeduthua, Prophets.

477 Solomon reigned 40 y. and  
481, in his fourth year, built the  
Temple before the Birth of  
Christ, about 916 y.

## C H A P. IV.

Before Christ.

639 Temple built.  
500. Period.

Year

899 Rehoboam reigned over Ju-  
dah 17 y.

882 Abijam 3 y.

878 Asa 41 y.

838 Jehoshaphat 25 y.

813 Jehoram 8 y.

805 Ahaziah 1 y.

798 Joash 43 y.

758 Amasia 29 y.

Jonah Prophecieth.

743 Rome built by Romulus  
upon four Hills, which are  
Palatinus, Capitolinus, Es-  
quilinus, Aventinus; and  
after enlarged by Serbius  
Tullus, within the Walls,  
with other three Hills, Coe-  
lius, Uiminalis, and Qui-  
rinalis.

729 Kingdom of Judah void 12  
years.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Ahaziah 25 y.

Kingdom of Israel void 22  
years.

700 Numa Pompilius the second  
Roman King.

615 Lysurgus the Lacedemo-  
nign.

Joel, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah,  
prophecieth.

Tullus Hostilius the third Roman  
King.

677 Jonathan over Judah 15 y.

Michaiah also Prophecieth.

662 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Sol.



Year  
628 *Salmanafar* carried ten Tribes of *Israel* captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned:

And here the race of the Kings of *Israel* ceased.  
*Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Ashor* to *Babel*.  
682 *Simondeg*.

*Aristoreus*.  
*Anchus Martius* the fourth Roman King.

*Archilochus*, *Zelutac*, *Homer*, *Phalaris*.  
617 *Manasseh* 55 years.

*Jeremiah* Prophesieth.  
610 *Sappho* *Wiso*, *Strachorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.  
592 *Amon* 2 y.  
560 *Josiah* 31 y.

*Zephaniah* and *Habakkuk* prophesie

426 *Jehojakim* 11 y.  
Captivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.

*Jeremiah* continueth his Prophesie in *Judah*.  
*Daniel* Prophesieth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.  
*Ezekiel* Prophesieth.  
307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where *Jeremiah* Prophesieth.

Year  
*Ezekiel* continueth his Prophesie in *Babel*.  
501 *Consuls* two yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cokles*.

494 *Salachiel*.

493 *Dictators* in *Rome*.

487 *Tribunes of the People* began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerobabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cleus*, *Heracletus*, *Elope*, *Dolon*, *Thales*, *Seven wise men* *Pistira*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belsazzar*. began the Empire of the *Persians* and gave leave for the *Jews* to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.  
The History of *Ezra*.

*Artachshastite*, call'd of profane Writers *Chambaces*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

*Ahashuerosh* called *Darius Hystaspis*.

444 He divorced *Fasthi*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 *Tribuni Militum*.

425 *Darius of Persia*, call'd also *Artaxast*, and of *Prophane Writers*, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

*Haggai* Prophesieth.



Year

Zechariah Prophethood  
 423 Malachi the last Prophet.  
 424 Nehemiah his Story, who  
 Buildd the walls of Jerusa-  
 len.  
 387 Battle Peloponnesiackes 27  
 years till the Lacedemonians  
 overcame Athens.  
 386 Rome taken by Gallus a  
 Brittain.  
 386 Theristacles, Archilus,  
 Sophocles, Pericles,  
 Empedocles, Hippocra-  
 tes, Parmenios, Aristarchus,  
 Euripides, Herodotus, Aristo-  
 bulus, Socrates, Alabiades,  
 Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon,  
 Agellius.  
 363 Philip of Macedonia Con-  
 quered all Grecia, after the  
 Thebanes had subdued the  
 Lacedemonians.  
 251 Marcus Curtius, and Hannus  
 Coquatus.  
 350 Aristotle, Demosthenes,  
 Epicurus, Epaminondas,  
 Theophrastus, Menander,  
 Xenocrates.  
 344 Wars with the Sam-  
 nites at Rome, continued 49  
 years.  
 332 Alexander the Great conquer-  
 ed Persia; he entreated the Jews  
 Honourably, and Reigned 12  
 Years.  
 Now was the Empire of the Gre-  
 cians Great, which after the  
 death of Alexander, was divided

Year

into four Captains, whereof  
 Syria and Egypt continued till  
 the Empire of the Romans; and  
 always vexed the Jews.  
 Now beginneth the Story of the  
 Machabees.  
 301 Two Decis in Rome.  
 300 Zeno Author of the Sto-  
 icks.  
 Aratus, Demetrius, Phalere-  
 288 Ptolomy Philadelphus caused  
 seventy Interpreters to Tran-  
 slate the Law into Greek.  
 283 Petruvia yielded to Rome  
 wholly.  
 272 Regulus, Polybius, Clean-  
 thes.  
 267 War of Carthage and Rome  
 12 years.  
 241 Battle African with Pun-  
 dia.  
 238 Jesus Sirach,  
 236 Publius Plautus.  
 224 Antiochus Magnus.  
 219 The second Battle of Car-  
 thage, because that Hannibal  
 had recovered Spain from  
 Rome.  
 221 The third Battle of Car-  
 thage, which was in three  
 years utterly destroyed by  
 Scipio Junior.  
 129 Pharisees, Saducees, & Essenes  
 began their Sects.  
 89 Civil War in Rome Eight  
 years, between Marius and  
 Sylla, because Sylla being  
 younger

Year

younger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battle of thidatick.

17 Tiganes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain overrun by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperor 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Ubi, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperor 56

34 Herod the Great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrachs, See Luke 3. 1

Temple again sumptuously build- ed by Herod.

Christ Born, in the 24 Year of Au- gustus: From which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius Emperor, after the Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ Crucified.

33 Stephen Stoned.

42 Paul Converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President in Jury

Year

He beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James Beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke Wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthian from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy, from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peters second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

56 Epistles to the Phillippians, Ephesians, Colosliands, Philemon from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought)

63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76 Irenaeus Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperor.

85 Nicotatan Heretics.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius; Plutarch, Quintilian, Juvenal, Appian, Amlejus.

92 John Banished to patmos, where (as is thought) he wrote his

Year

- his Gospel, and the Revelati-  
on.  
67 John returned from Patmos to  
Ephesus.  
100 John dyed.  
114 Pliny Writeth for the Chri-  
stians.  
133 Calen.  
170 Justinus dyed a Martyr.  
180 Irenæus of Lions.  
187 England Received the Gos-  
pel.  
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.  
210 Tertullian.  
219 Origen.

Year

- 249 Cyprian.  
289 Constantine Reigned in Eng-  
land.  
307 Eusebius.  
333 Athanasius.  
347 Hillary.  
347 Gregory Nazianzen.  
371 Ambrose B. of Millain.  
375 Hieronymus.  
400 Chrysostom.  
409 Augustine.  
414 Theodoret.  
500 Goths conquered Italy, then  
increased Barbarism and Papi-  
stry.

## Directions for the Unskilful.

**I**F thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following; and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet: *Viz.* The Order of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*) about the midst, and (*u*) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the Letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) see towards the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the Cause of the Difference of the Letters: All Written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the Latine, or other Learned Language: Those with the *Italick* Letters, as (*ahandon*) are French Words made English: Those with the English Letters are merely English, or from some other Vulgar Tongue: the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together; or begin with (*chr*), or (*h*) is never pronounced;

nounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly stamp't, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as Christ is Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptisme in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) creation, remission, in Latine; *creatio*; *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with Difference are marked with this (\*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*;) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (\*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another, as thus, in that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *barque*, that is, a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over long; therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the Primitive or Originall: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end: there are many more from Latin and French, but being well known, I omit them.

Abandon cast away  
abba father  
abbesse abba esse' Mistris of a  
Puntery  
abbreviate short  
abridge see abbreviate  
abute lye unto  
abecedary the Order of the Letters,  
or he that useth them  
abbet maintain  
abominable  
abhor  
abject base

abjure renounce  
abolish make void  
abridor \* k. of Fruit  
aboard  
abrogate see abolish  
absolve pardon  
absolve perfect  
absolution forgiveness  
abstinence restraining  
abstract see abbreviate  
absurd foolish  
accent tune  
accept take liking

access free coming to  
 necessary partaker  
 accident befall  
 accommodate sit to  
 accomplish \* finish  
 account \* to reckon  
 accord \* agreement  
 accurate tunning  
 accrew \* grown  
 ascertain \* make sure  
 atchieve see accomplish  
 acorn  
 active nimble  
 actual in act  
 acute witty  
 addict given to  
 adieu farewell  
 address prepare direct  
 adjacent lying to  
 adjourn defer  
 adjure make to swear  
 administer govern or serve  
 admire marvel at  
 admiral chief by Sea  
 admission receiving  
 adopt take for his Child  
 adore worship  
 adorn beautifie  
 adverse contrary  
 advertise give knowledge  
 adulation flattery  
 adulterate counterfeit  
 advocate attorney  
 advowson patronage  
 adustion burning  
 affable ready and Courteous in  
 speech  
 affect earnestly desire  
 affinity kin by Marriage

affirmative avouching  
 affiance trust  
 affianced betrothed  
 agent doer  
 aggravate make grievous  
 agility nimbleness  
 agony heaby passion  
 alacrity cheerfulness  
 alarm sound to the Battle  
 alien stranger  
 alienation estranging  
 alight  
 alledg \* bring proof  
 alliance kindred or league  
 allusion pointing to  
 alude to point to  
 aliment nourishment  
 alms  
 almighty  
 alphabet order of Letters  
 altercation debate  
 allegory similitude  
 allegiance obedience  
 altitude height  
 allegation alledging  
 ambassadour messenger  
 ambiguous doubtful  
 ambition desire to honour  
 ambushment privy train  
 amorous full of Love  
 amplifie enlarge  
 anatomy gr. cutting up  
 anathema accursed  
 andiron  
 anguish grief  
 anchor  
 animate encourage  
 annually yearly  
 animadversion noting



antichrist Against Christ	architect chief builder
antidated fore-dated	argents Alder
anticipation preventing	argue to reason
angle corner	arithmetick gr. art. of Number
antickly disguised	ing
annihilate make void	ark Ship
apcestor fore-fathers	armory house of arms
annulity see annihilate	arraign
apophism general rule	arrive * come to Land
apostate back-sliding	arrearages * debt unpaid
apostate falling away	artificer handicrafts-man
amen to be it	artificial workman like
apostle gr. see ambassadour	articulate jointed
apology gr. defence	ascended go up
apocalyps gr. Revelation	ascertain * assure
alpha gr. the first Greek Letter	assent agreement
apothecary	ascent a going up
apocrypha not of authority	ascribe give to
apparent in sight	askew askint
appeach accuse	aspect looking up
appeal to seek to a higher judge	aspire climb up
appertain to belong	asperate rough
appurtenant	aspiration breathing
appurtenance } belonging	assay * probe
appetie desire to eat	assail set upon
application applying to	assail see assail
appose ask question	assertion affirming
apposition apposing	asiduity continuance
approbation allowing	asservation Earnest Affirm
approve allow	ing
approach come nigh	assign appoint
appropriate make his own	assignation appointing
apt fit.	asliizes
Arbiter	assistance help
arbitrator, } Umpire	associate company
arbitriment Judgement	attractive
arch gr. chief	astrigent } binding
archangel gr. chief Angel	astronomy gr. } knowledge of the
archbishop chief Bishop	astrology



a thief without God	benevolence good will
atheism the Opinion of the A-	benign favourable
theist	benignity bounty
attach Seize upon	berest deprived
attain * Condit of Crime	besiege
attainder * a Conviction	bier
attempt * set upon	bishop Overseer
attentive heed	blanch to make white
attribute give to	blaspheme gr. speaking Ill of
avarice covetousness	God
audacious bold	blood
audience hearing	bear
auditor hearer, or Officer of	beast
accounts	boat
audible easie to be heard	bough
aver avouch	bought
augment to increase	bonnet cap
avouch affirm with earnestness	bracelets
authenticall gr. of authority	bracer
autumn the Harvest	brief
axiome certain Principles.	brigandine coat of defence
Ballance a pair of Scales	brigandine see barque
bayliff	brandish * to make a Sword
bankrupt bankrout	bricht
barquet	breath
baptist a Baptizer	brothel keeper of a House of
baptism	Bawdy
barbarian rude person	bruise
barbarism barbarousness	bruit
barque * a small Ship	buggery Conjunctions with one of
barreter a contentious person	the same
barrester allowed to give Coun-	burgess a head man of a Town
sel	build.
barter to bargain	Calidity Craftiness
battery beating	capacity fit to take, or receive
balm	cancel to undo
beatitude blessedness	canon gr. Law
beguile deceive	canonize make a Saint
beneficial profitable	capital deadly, or great
	capi-

capital State-house  
 capitulate  
 captious catching  
 captive prisoner  
 captivate make subject  
 carbuncle k. disease of stone  
 carnality fleshliness  
 casualty chance  
 castigation chastisement  
 catalogue gr. head-roll  
 cathedrel gr. Church chief in the  
     Diocess  
 catholique universal  
 cauldron  
 caution warning  
 celebrate make famous  
 celestial heavenly  
 celerity swiftness  
 censure correction  
 censor corrector  
 centurion Captain  
 cease  
 cement  
 center midst  
 ceremony  
 certain  
 certifie  
 ceruse white Lead  
 cistern  
 character the fashion of a Letter  
 chaunt \* sing  
 champaign plain field  
 chambering lightness  
 charter of writing  
 chamberlain  
 chariot  
 chancery  
 chivalry Knight-hood  
 chief

cherubim order of Angels  
 chirography gr. hand-writing  
 christ anointed  
 chirurgion gr.  
 choler gr. a humour causing an-  
     ger  
 chronicle gr. history  
 chronographer gr. history writer  
 chronology gr. history of times  
 church faithful people  
 chrystian gr. glass  
 cyder drink made of Apples  
 cinamon  
 circle  
 circuit  
 citron  
 city  
 citizen  
 circumcise to cut about the prisy  
     skin  
 circumference round circuit  
 circumlocution circumference of  
     speech  
 circumvent prevent  
 civit  
 civil  
 clamorous ready to speak ill  
 clemency gentleness  
 client he that is defended  
 cockatrice k. of beasts  
 collect gather  
 colleague companion  
 collatio recital  
 coadjutor helper  
 cogitation thought  
 collusion deceit  
 colum one side of a Page Divi-  
     ded  
 comedy gr. stage play

commencement a beginning  
 comet gr. blazing Star  
 commentary Exposition  
 commodious profitable  
 commotion rebellion  
 communicate made Partaker  
 communion fellowship  
 compact join together  
 compendious short  
 competitor he that standeth with  
     me for an Office  
 compile gather and make  
 complexion  
 complices Colleagues  
 compose make  
 composition agreement  
 comprehend contain  
 comprise see comprehend  
 concoct to digest meat  
 concord agree  
 concordance agreement  
 competent convenient  
 compromit to make agree  
 concavity hollownes  
 compulsion force  
 conceal  
 conception conceiving in the  
     Womb  
 concupiscence desire  
 concurr agree together  
 condescend agree unto  
 condign worthy  
 conduct guiding  
 confession compounding  
 confederate see compact  
 confer talk together  
 conference communication  
 confidence trust  
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods  
 conflict battle  
 confound overthrow  
 congeale harden  
 congestion a heaping up  
 congregate gather together  
 congruity see concord  
 conjunction joining together  
 conjecture guess  
 consent } Agreement  
               } Harmony  
 consequence following  
 consecrate to make holy  
 consequent following  
 conserve keep  
 consist stand  
 consolation comfort  
 consistory a place of civil Judge-  
     ment  
 consort see consent  
 conspire agree for ill  
 construe expound  
 consult take counsel  
 contagious that corrupteth  
 contemplation Meditation  
 continence modest abstaining  
 contract make short  
 contradiction  
 contribute bestow  
 contrite sorrowful  
 contrition sorrow  
 convert turn  
 convict proved guilty  
 convert being before  
 converse company with  
 convocation calling together  
 convulsion  
 copartner fellow  
 copious plentiful

corps

corps dead body  
 corporal bodily  
 corrosive fretting  
 correspondent answerable  
 corrigible easily corrected  
 corroborate strengthen  
 covert hiding-place  
 costive bound in body  
 cosmography gr. description of  
 the world  
 counterpoise make level  
 countermand command contra-  
 ry  
 compunction picking  
 coffin a basket, or corp chest  
 creed the belief  
 credence belief  
 credulous easie to believe  
 criminous faulty  
 crucifie fasten to a Cross  
 crocodile k. of beasts  
 culpable blame-worthy  
 cubit a foot and half  
 cup-boord  
 cursality turning fast over  
 cymbal an instrument  
 clyster a glister  
 cypress.  
 Deacon gr. provisor for the poor  
 debility weakness  
 deaf that cannot hear  
 damage loss  
 decent comely  
 decline fall away  
 decision cutting away  
 decorum comeliness  
 descipher describe  
 dedicating a deboting  
 deduct taking out

defect want  
 deflower to dishonour  
 defraud deceive  
 deformed ill-shapen  
 define shew what it is  
 degenerate be unlike his an-  
 cestors  
 dehort move from  
 deity God-head  
 deihemake like God  
 delectation delight  
 delicate dainty  
 delude deceive  
 deluge great flood  
 delusion mockery  
 demonstrate shew plainly  
 denizon free-man  
 denounce declare a sentence a-  
 gainst  
 depend hang upon  
 deportation carrying away  
 depose put from  
 deprive see oppose  
 depute appoint  
 deride mock  
 derive fetch from  
 derivation take from another  
 derogate see detract  
 describe set forth  
 descend go down  
 desert wilderness  
 desist leave off  
 detest hate greatly  
 detect betray  
 detract take from  
 detriment loss  
 detrude thrust from  
 devote given unto  
 dexterity aptness

diabolical devilish  
 diadem crown  
 diet manner of food  
 dialogue gr. conference  
 defame  
 defamation a slandering  
 difficult hard  
 diocess gr. jurisdiction  
 diocefan, that hath jurisdiction  
 digest hyng in order, see concoct  
 dignity worthyness  
 digress turn from  
 dilate enlarge  
 direct guide  
 diminution lessening  
 disburse \* lay out money  
 descend see descend  
 disciple scholar  
 discipline instruction  
 dissent disagree  
 discern see  
 disclose discover  
 discord disagreement  
 discuss examine, or dissolve  
 disjoyn unjoyn  
 disfranchise take away free-

dom

dismiss let pass  
 disloyal disobedient  
 disparagement inequality of  
 birth  
 dispence set free  
 disperse send abroad  
 dispeople to unpeople a place  
 descent from our ancestors  
 dissimilitude unlikeness  
 dissolve unloose  
 dissolute careless  
 dissonant disagreeing

distinguish put difference  
 dice  
 disable make unable  
 disability unability  
 disannul make void  
 disputable questionable or doubt-  
 ful  
 define  
 discomfit put to flight  
 discomfiture a putting to flight  
 discipher lay open  
 digestion hyng into order  
 digression going from the mat-  
 ter  
 difficulty hardness  
 dimension measuring  
 direction ordering  
 dissimulation dissembling  
 discourse  
 dismember part one piece from a-  
 nother  
 disposition natural inclination,  
 or setting in order  
 discipation scattering  
 dissolution breaking  
 distillation distilling, or dropping  
 down  
 distinct differing  
 distinction making a difference  
 divulge make common  
 dispoil take away by violence  
 display spread abroad  
 distracted troubled in mind  
 distribution division  
 disturb disquiet  
 dissuade see dehort  
 ditty the matter of a song  
 divert turn from  
 divine heavenly

divi-



divinity heavenly doctrine  
 diuturnity dailyness  
 doctrine learning  
 dolour grief  
 dolorous grievous  
 docility easiness to be taught  
 dolphin k. of fish.  
 domestical at home  
 dominion } rule  
 domination }  
 eclipse gr. fasting  
 ecclesiastical belonging to the

## Church

edict commandment  
 edifice building  
 education hyinging up  
 edition putting forth  
 effect a thing to be done  
 effectual forcible  
 effeminate womanish  
 efficacy force  
 effusion pouring forth  
 egress forth-going  
 election choise  
 elect chosen  
 elegance fine speech  
 elephant k. of beasts  
 emroids k. of disease  
 elevate lift up  
 embleme gr. picture  
 emmet pismire  
 empire government  
 encroach  
 enarration declaration  
 encounter set against  
 enduce move  
 enhance make greater  
 enimity } hatred  
 enmity }

enchant \* bewitch  
 enfranchise make free  
 enflame burn  
 engrate press upon  
 enlign flag of war  
 enormous out of square  
 enterr lay in the earth  
 enterlace put between  
 environ compass about  
 ephah k. of measure  
 epitaph gr. the writing on a  
 tomb  
 epitomy gr. the bryef of a book  
 epitomize gr. to make an epitomy  
 epistle gr. a letter sent  
 episcopal bishop like  
 epicure given to pleasure  
 epilogue conclusion  
 equinoctial when the days and  
 nights are equal  
 erect set up  
 erroneous full of error  
 escheat forfeit  
 essence substance  
 estimate esteem  
 eternal everlasting  
 evangelist bringer of good ty-  
 dings  
 evict overcome  
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great Offi-  
 cer  
 evocation calling forth  
 exasperate whet on  
 exact perfect, or require with ex-  
 tremity  
 exaggerate heap up  
 exaltation advancing  
 except

excursion running out  
 exceed  
 excel  
*exchequer* office of receipt  
 exclaim try out  
 execrable cursed  
 execute perform  
 excrement dung  
 exempt free  
 exemplifie enlarge  
 exhibit put up  
 exile banish  
 exorcist gr. conjurer  
 expedient fit  
 expel put out  
 expend lay out  
 expedition haste  
 expect look for  
 expire end  
 explicate declare  
*exploit* enterprize  
 expulsion driving out  
 exquisite perfect  
 extend spread forth  
 extenuate lessen  
 extol advance  
 extort wring out  
 extract draw out  
 extemporal } sudden  
 extemporary }  
 fabulous feigned  
 fact deed  
 faction division  
 factious that maketh division  
 facility easiness  
 falkoner  
 fallacy deceit  
 fantasie  
 fatal by destiny

festival feast-day  
 festivity mirth  
 female } the she  
 feminine }  
 fertile fruitful  
 fervent hot  
 fever ague  
 figurative by signs  
 finally lastly  
 firmament sky  
*flaggon* great wine-pot  
 flexible easily bent  
 flegm one of the humours  
 flux disease of scouring  
 fornication uncleanness between  
 single persons  
 fortification strengthening  
 fountain head-spring  
 fortitude valiantness  
 fragments reliicks  
 fragility brittleness  
 fragrant sweet smelling  
 fraternity brotherhood  
 fraudulent deceitful  
 frequent often  
 frivolous vain  
 frontlet k. head attire  
 fructifie make fruitful  
 frustrate make void  
 frugal thifty  
 fugitive runnagate  
 function calling  
 funeral burial  
 furbrusher dresser  
 furious raging  
 future time to come  
 Garboyl hurly-burly  
 garnet corn chamber  
 gemm precious stone

gentility } gentry  
 generosity }  
 gentile heathen  
 generation off-spring  
 gender  
 genealogie generation  
 genitor father  
 geometry gr. art of measuring  
 gesture  
 ginger  
 gourd k. plant  
 gorget  
 gorgeous  
 gospel glad tydings  
 gradation by steps  
 graduate that hath taken degree  
 gratifie to pleasure  
 gratis freely  
 guardian \* keeper  
 gulph deep pool  
 gyves fetters.  
 Hability } ableness  
 or  
 ability  
 habitable able to dwell in  
 habit apparel  
 harbinger sent before to prepare  
 harmony gr. musick  
 hallelujah praise to the Lord  
 heraulds Kings messengers  
 haughty lofty  
 hebrew from hebers stock  
 heathen see gentile  
 helmet head-piece  
 heretick } that holds heresie  
 heretical }  
 homage worship  
 hosanna save I pray  
 horror amazement

hostage pledge  
 host army  
 hostility hatred  
 humane gentle  
 humidity moisture  
 hymn gr. song  
 hypocrite dissembler  
 hylope  
 Ideot gr. unlearned  
 idolatry gr. false worship  
 jealous  
 Jesus saviour  
 ignominy reproach  
 illegitimate unlawfully born  
 illusion mockery  
 imbecility weakness  
 imbark  
 immediate next to  
 imitation following  
 immoderate without measure  
 immortal everlasting  
 impeach accuse  
 immunity freedom  
 impediment lest  
 imperial belonging to the  
 church  
 imperfection uimperfection  
 impenitent unrepentant  
 impiety ungodliness  
 impose lay upon  
 impression printing  
 impudent shameless  
 impugn disprove  
 impute  
 impunity without punishment  
 impropriation making proper  
 imanity beastly cruelty  
 importune to be earnest with  
 imperious desirous to rule  
 incessantly

incessantly earnestly  
 inquisition searching  
 incense k. of offering  
 insence to stir up  
 incident happening  
 inchant bewitch  
 inclination moving  
 incline lean unto  
 incumber trouble  
 incommodious hurtful  
 incompatible unsufferable  
 incongruity without agreement  
 incontinent presently, or unchast  
 incur run into  
 indemnity without loss  
 indignity unworthiness  
 indignation hatred  
 induce move  
 induction bringing in  
 indurate harden  
 infamous ill reported  
 infection corrupting  
 infer bring in  
 infernal belonging to hell  
 infirmity weakness  
 inflammation inflaming  
 infinite without number  
 influence a flowing in  
 inform give notice  
 ingrave carve  
 ingredience entrance  
 inhabit dwelling  
 inhibit forbid  
 inhibition forbidding  
 injunction committing  
 injurious wrongful or hurtful  
 innovate make new  
 innovation making new  
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in  
 inspire breath into  
 insolent proud  
 instigation provoking  
 institute appoint  
 intercept prevent  
 intercession going between or ma-  
 king intreaty  
 interchange exchange  
 intercourse mutual access  
 interest profitable  
 interline write between  
 intermeddle deal with  
 intermingle mingle with  
 intermission a ceasing  
 interpreter expounder  
 interrogation a question asking  
 interrupt break off  
 intricate intwapped  
 introduction entrance  
 intrude to thrust in violently  
 invincible not to be won  
 irruption breaking in  
 irrevocable not to be recalled  
 irreprehensible without reproof  
 Israelite of Israel  
 judicial belonging to judgment  
 jubile year of joy  
 juror sworn man  
 juice  
 justify approve  
 Lapidary skilful in stones  
 largess liberality  
 lascivious wanton  
 laud praise  
 laurel bay-tree  
 laxative loose  
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage  
 legion host

legate

legate ambassage  
*leger demain* light-handed  
 leprosie k. of disease  
 libertine loose in religion  
 lethargy k. of drowsie disease  
 licentious taking of liberty  
*lieutenant* deputy  
 limitation appointment  
 litterature learning  
 lingel shoemakers thread  
 linguist skilful in tongues  
 litigious quarrellous  
 lore law  
*lottery* \* casting of lots  
*loyal* obedient  
 lunatick wanting of wits  
 Magician using witchcraft  
 magistrate governour  
 magnanimity of a great mind  
 magnificence sumptuousness  
 malady disease  
 malicious  
*male-contented* discontented  
 malign hating  
 manacles fetters  
 marger  
 maranatha accursed  
 manumiss set free  
*march* go in array  
 mart fair  
 martial warlike  
 marches borders  
 margent edge of a book  
 marrow  
 martyr gr. witness  
 matron ancient woman  
 matrice womb  
 mature ripe  
 mechanical gr. handycraft

mediocrity measure  
 medicine  
 mercement  
 mediator advocate  
 mercer  
 mercy  
 meditate muse  
 monstrous defiled  
 melancholy gr. humour of solita-  
 riness  
 melodious sweet sounding  
 meritorious that deserbeth  
 method gr. order  
 metaphor gr. similitude  
 ministracion ministring  
 militant warring  
 minority under age  
 monastery colledge of monks  
 miraculous marvellous  
*mirror* \* a looking-glass  
 mitigate assuage  
 mixtion mingling  
 mixture *idem*  
 mobility moving  
 modest sober  
 moderate temperate  
*modern* of our times  
*moiety* half  
 moment weight, or sudden  
 momentary sudden  
 monarch gr. one ruling all  
*moote* argue  
 monument antiquity  
 morality civil behaviour  
 mortal that endeth  
 mortuary due for the dead  
 motive cause moving  
 morti  
 mountain great hill  
 L

munition defence  
 mutable changeable  
*mustachio's* upper lips hair  
 malmsey  
 muse goodness of learning  
 mutation change  
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum  
 mystical that hath a mystery  
     in it.  
 mystery hidden secret.  
 native boyn  
 narration declaration  
 near  
 necessity  
 navigation, sailing  
 negromancy gr. black art  
 nerve sinew  
 negligence  
 neuter of neither side  
 nicolitan gr. an heretick from ni-  
     cholas  
 nephew  
 nonage under age  
 non-suit not-following  
 novice  
 notifie give knowledge  
 numeration numbring  
 nutriment nourishment  
*Obeysance* obedience  
 oblation offering  
 oblique crooked  
 oblivious forgetful  
 obstinate froward  
 obscure darkness  
 obstruction stopping  
 obtuse dull  
 occidental belonging to the  
     west  
 odious hateful

odour smell  
 odoriferous sweet smelling  
 officious dutiful  
 olivet place of olives  
 omnipotent almighty  
 operation working  
 opportunity fitness  
 oppose set against  
 opprobrious reproachful  
 ordure dung  
 original beginning  
 oracle a speech from God  
 ordination ordaining  
 orphan without parents  
 orthography gr. true writing  
 ostentation boasting  
 overplus more than needeth  
 pacifie quiet  
 pamphlet small treatise  
 pantofle a slipper  
 paradise a place of pleasure  
 paraphrase gr. exposition  
 paramour amorous lady  
 parable similitude  
 parcel  
 parget  
 partial  
 partition division  
 passion suffering  
 passeover, one of the Jewes feasts  
 pathological gr. vehement  
 patriarch chief father  
 patrimony fathers gift  
 patronage defence  
 patronize defend  
 pavillion tent  
 paucity fewness  
 pavement  
 peccavi I have offended

parti-



peculiar proper  
 pensive sorrowful  
 penticost gr. whitsontide  
 pensive  
 peregrination journeying in a  
 strange land  
 peremptory resolute  
 perfect  
 period end  
 perilous dangerous  
 permit suffer  
 permutable changeable  
 perpetuity a continuance  
 perplexity trouble, grief  
 persecute  
 persist } continue  
 persevere }  
 perspicuous evident  
 participate partake  
 pervert overthrow  
 peruke hair laid forth  
 perverse froward  
 dedegree a flock  
 petition prayer  
 phantasie imagination  
 pheasant  
 pharisee one of that sect  
 physiognomy knowledge by the  
 visage  
 physick  
 phrase gr. form of speech  
 phrensie gr. madness  
 philosophy gr. study of wisdom  
 pigeon  
 pirate sea-robber  
 piety godliness  
 pillage spoil in war  
 pilot \* master-guider of a ship  
 plaintiff the complainant

planet gr. wandring-star  
 plausible pleasing  
 plenitude fulness  
 plume feather  
 plurality more than one  
 policy  
 poitrel ornament for a horse  
 breast  
 poet gr. a verse-maker  
 poetress a woman-poet  
 polish deck  
 pollute defile  
 pomegranat k. of fruit.  
 ponderous weighty  
 populous full of people  
 postscript written after  
 protract defer  
 popular pleasing the people  
 preamble fore-speech  
 precept command  
 predecessor before departed  
 predetermine appoint before  
 precious  
 precinct compass  
 predominant ruling  
 preface see preamble  
 prejudice hurt  
 prejudicated fore-stalled  
 premunire forfeiture of goods  
 preparative preparation  
 preposterous disorderd  
 prerogative privilege  
 presbyter gr. eldership  
 prescript decree  
 prescription limitation  
 prest ready  
 primitive first  
 priority first in place  
 pristine old

probation allowance  
 prodigious monstrous  
 proceed go on  
 profound deep  
 prophane ungodly  
 prognosticate foretell  
 progeny off-spring  
 prohibit forbid  
 prologue see preface  
 prolix tedious  
 prompt ready  
 promulgation see publication  
 propitiatory sacrifice to pacify  
 propose, propound  
 propriety property  
 prorogue put off  
 prostitute set open for uncleanness  
 prophesie foretell, or expound  
 prophet gr. he that prophesieth  
 prospect a sight afar off  
 prowess valiantness  
 prose the writing that is not verse  
 proselyte gr. stranger converted  
 prostrate fall down  
 protect defend  
 provocation provoking  
 provident foreseeing  
 prudence wisdom  
 psalm heavenly song  
 psalmograph } writer of psalms  
 psalmist  
 psalter book of psalms  
 publish set abroad  
 publique open  
 publican toll-gatherer  
 publication publishing  
 purgatory place of purging

pursuit following  
 puissant powerful  
 putrifie corrupt  
 Quadrangle four-corned  
 quadrant four-square  
 queach thick heap  
 quintessence the chief vertue  
 quotidian daily  
 Rapacity  
 rapine violent catching  
 ratifie establish  
 real unfeigned  
 receipt  
 receit  
 recognisance acknowledgment  
 recoil go back  
 reconcile bring into favour  
 recreate refresh  
 redeem buy again  
 redemption buying again  
 refection refreshing  
 reflection calling back  
 refer put over  
 refuge succour  
 regenerate born again  
 regiment government  
 register calender  
 reject cast away  
 rejoynder  
 reiterate repeat  
 relate report  
 relation reporting  
 relapse backsliding  
 relaxation refreshing  
 relinquish forsake  
 remit forgive  
 remis loose  
 remorse prick of conscience  
 remove renew

renounce

renounce \* forsake  
 repast food  
 repel put back  
 repeal call back  
 repose put trust in  
 repress put down  
 repulse putting back  
 repugnancy contrariety  
 repugnant contrary  
 repute account  
 resign give over  
 restoration restoring  
 resume take again  
 revoke call back  
 rhetoric art of eloquence  
 rhetorician gr. skilful in rhetoric  
 rheum gr.  
 rogue  
 ruinous ready to fall  
 rudiment first instruction  
 rupture breach  
 rustical clownish  
 Sabbath rest  
 sacrilege church-robbing  
 sacrament holy sign, or oath  
 sacrifice  
 sadduce k. sectary  
 safeguard safe-keeping  
 saint holy one  
 sanctification holiness  
 salubrity wholesomeness  
 sanctity } holiness  
 sanctimony }  
 sanctuary holy place  
 sandals gr. slippers  
 sapience wisdom  
 satiety fulness  
 satyr nipping verse

saturity fulness  
 savage wild  
 sauce  
 scalp pate  
 sacrifice launch a squire  
 scepter sign of rule  
 schism breach  
 schismatick that moveth a schism  
 scripture writing  
 scruple doubt  
 scrupulous full of doubts  
 scourges  
 scurrility saucy scoffing  
 seclude shut out  
 sectary see schismatick  
 secondary the second  
 seduce deceive  
 sedulity diligence  
 seignior lordship  
 seminary a nursery  
 senator alderman  
 sensible easily felt  
 sense  
 sensual brutish  
 sepulchre grave  
 sequel following  
 sequester to remove from, or displace  
 service  
 sergeant  
 servitude bondage  
 servile slavish  
 severity sharpness  
 sect kind  
 significant plainly signifying  
 simplicity plainness  
 sinister unhappy  
 situation placing

laughter

slaughter  
 slice  
 sluice  
 soar mount high  
 sociable fellow-like  
 solace  
 solution unloosing  
 society fellowship  
 solicit move  
 summary brief  
 sophister cavileer  
 sorcery  
 soveraign chief  
 spacious large  
 specify signify  
 special  
 spicery  
 spleen gr. mist  
 spongeous like a sponge  
 spruce *III*  
 squinancy k. disease  
 station standing  
 stability sureness  
 stillatory a distilling place  
 stipendiary that serberth for wages  
 studious diligent  
 style manner of speech  
 submit lowly  
 suborn procure a false witness  
 subscribe write under  
 subtract } taken from  
 subtract  
 substitute deputy  
 subtil crafty  
 subversion overthrowing  
 succeed follow  
 suggest  
 sulphur bymstone

summarily briefly  
 superficies upper side  
 superfluous needless  
 superscription writing above  
 supplant overthrow  
 support bear up  
 supposition supposing  
 suppress  
 superior higher  
 supremacy chiefdom  
 surcharge overcharge  
 surmount exceed  
 surcingle  
 suspense  
 surplus see overplus  
 survive over-live  
 synagogue place of assembly  
 sycophant tale-bearer  
 synod general assembly  
 Tabernacle tent  
 timerarious rash  
 temerity rashness  
 temperature temperateness  
 temperate keeping a mean  
 temperance sobriety  
 temple a church  
 tempestuous boisterous  
 temporize to serve the time  
 temporary for a time  
 terrestrial earthly  
 tenuity smallness  
 tetrarch gr. governoꝝ of a fourth  
 part  
 tenure hold  
 termination ending  
 thwite shade  
 temerous fearful  
 tertian every other day  
 testification witnessing

theology

theology gr. divinity  
 thyme k. herb  
 tractable easie to handle  
 tractate a treatise  
 tragedy a solemn play  
 tradition delibering from one to

another

traffique bargaining  
 transfigure change  
 transitory soon pass away  
 tranquillity quietness  
 transfer condey over  
 transform transfigure  
 transgress break  
 translate turn  
 transport carry over  
 transpose change  
 triangle three cornered  
 tribunal judgment-seat  
 tripartice threefold  
 trivial common  
 tribe company  
 tromp deceive  
 triumph great joy  
 triumphant rejoycing for the con-  
 quest

tribute  
 truce peate  
 turbulent  
 tympany k. dropsy  
 Vacant bold  
 valour courage  
 vanquish overcome  
 vapour moisture

vendible saleable  
 venerable worshipful  
 versific make verses  
 venerable fleshly  
 vesture  
 vestiment } garment

vice

vicious

view

vincible

victorious that hath gotten many  
 victories

vineyard orchard of grapes

vigilant watchful

visitation going to see

vision sight

ulcer bile

union unity

unite joyn

universal general

urine scale

unsatiabie that hath not enough

vocation calling

volubility swiftness

voluptuous giben to pleasure

urbanity courtesie

usurp take unlawful authority

utility profit

valgar common

wages

wager

weight

wrought.

F I N I S.



To the READER.

**I**F notwithstanding my former reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be Learned, thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the Second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardnes of Rule, or length of Matter, unfit for Children: plentiful experience in very young Ones (believe him that hath-tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dissuade thee before thou hast either tried, or diligently Read; were either to be rash, or unkind.

FAREWEL.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z &

A B C D E F G H I K L M  
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

In the name of y<sup>e</sup> Father and of the Son and  
of the Holie Ghost Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust & quicken thou me  
according to thy word

I have acknowledged my waies, and thou heardest  
me. O teach me thy statutes

Make me to understand y<sup>e</sup> waie of thy command-  
ments, and so shall I talk of thy wonderful  
works

My soul melteth awaie for verie heaviness, com-  
fort thou me according to thy word

Take from me the waie of lying and cause thou  
me to make much of thy law

I have chosen the waie of truth, and thy Judg-  
ments have I laid before me

I have stuck unto thy testimonies O Lord con-  
found me not

I will run the waie of thy commandemēts when  
thou hast set my hart at libertie.



